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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 9, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

JULY 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies:

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
		Average: 1943-52	1953	Indi- cated July 1, 1954	Average: 1943-52	1953	Indicated June 1, 1954	July 1, 1954
Corn, all	bu.	35.7	39.6	41.3	3,057,464	3,176,615	---	3,311,493
Wheat, all	"	17.0	17.3	18.4	1,121,506	1,168,536	999,561	988,321
Winter	"	17.7	18.8	19.9	832,977	877,511	739,917	758,440
All spring	"	15.0	13.9	14.7	288,529	291,025	1/259,644	229,881
Durum	"	13.9	7.0	11.9	35,486	12,967	---	18,654
Other spring	"	15.2	14.6	15.0	253,044	278,058	---	211,227
Oats	"	33.3	30.9	36.8	1,316,359	1,216,416	---	1,544,674
Barley	"	25.3	28.2	28.9	274,955	241,015	---	372,519
Rye	"	11.9	13.0	13.5	22,149	17,993	20,939	23,102
Flaxseed	"	9.3	8.4	9.1	37,232	36,813	---	50,359
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/2,172	2/2,460	2/2,515	37,023	52,529	---	60,159
Hay, all	ton	1.37	1.42	1.41	101,959	105,300	---	107,494
Hay, wild	"	.85	.82	.82	12,423	12,216	---	11,752
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.21	2.19	2.13	35,759	44,374	---	48,336
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.44	1.38	31,236	29,851	---	27,232
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.05	.89	.98	6,851	4,129	---	5,079
Beans, dry edible	100 lb. bag	2/1,037	2/1,296	2/1,182	17,600	18,114	---	18,690
Peas, dry field	"	2/1,238	2/1,279	2/1,290	5,519	3,350	---	3,793
Potatoes	bu.	202.3	247.8	250.3	409,027	373,711	---	345,622
Sweetpotatoes	"	92.9	97.2	94.6	50,637	33,974	---	32,669
Tobacco	lb.	1,183	1,259	1,239	2,033,482	2,057,221	---	2,021,923
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.3	22.1	21.2	6,458	7,661	---	6,706
Sugar beets	"	13.7	16.2	14.8	9,877	12,084	---	13,019
Hops	lb.	1,385	1,438	1,564	53,686	41,803	---	43,475
Pasture	pct.	4/ 86	4/ 76	4/78	---	---	---	---

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/Pounds.

3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1954
 (Continued)

CROP		PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
		Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated	
				June 1, 1954	July 1, 1954
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 105,802	92,877	---	101,999
Peaches	"	1/ 66,596	1/ 64,473	57,318	62,721
Pears	"	1/ 30,466	29,081	29,153	28,831
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,951	2,696	---	2,702
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 200	224	2/ 185	187
Apricots (3 States)	"	1/ 221	243	170	167

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 3/			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	110,350	122,590	125,080	130,600
Grapefruit	51,246	40,500	38,360	48,220
Lemons	12,722	12,800	12,590	15,800

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION						
MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average :	1953	1954	Average :	1953	1954
	1943-52 :			1943-52 :		
	Million pounds			Millions		
May	12,286	12,637	13,178	6,120	5,846	6,071
June	12,327	12,449	12,740	5,120	5,032	5,251
Jan. - June Incl.	60,963	63,542	66,128	33,734	33,938	35,122

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

CROP	Average 1943-52		1953		1954	
	Per- cent 4/	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 4/	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 4/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.0	729,234	33.1	984,975	34.4	986,080
Wheat (old crop)	7.9	82,555	5.6	73,105	8.8	102,997
Oats (" ")	17.1	227,378	17.4	218,757	16.8	204,050
Barley (" ")	14.9	44,700	11.3	25,479	14.5	34,945
Rye (" ")	11.3	3,522	9.3	1,500	15.8	2,845
Flaxseed (" ")	5/5.5	5/2,144	5.5	1,670	12.2	4,282
Soybeans.....	3.9	8,243	6.8	20,392	1.4	3,566

1/Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15. 3/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 4/Percent of previous year's crop. 5/Short-time average.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1954
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1954
	Average		harvest,	percent
	1943-52	1953	1954	of 1953
Corn, all	85,820	80,279	80,164	100.0
Wheat, all	66,025	67,608	53,726	79.5
Winter	46,716	46,681	38,090	81.6
All spring	19,309	20,927	15,636	74.7
Durum	2,585	1,865	1,564	83.9
Other spring	16,724	19,062	14,072	73.8
Oats	39,526	39,358	41,980	106.7
Barley	10,960	8,534	12,885	151.0
Rye	1,867	1,382	1,706	123.4
Flaxseed	3,996	4,380	5,507	125.7
Rice	1,695	2,135	2,392	112.0
Sorghums (inc. sirup)	13,681	12,397	18,489	149.1
Cotton 1/	22,428	25,244	19,961	79.1
Hay, all	74,629	73,918	75,984	102.8
Hay, wild	14,541	14,819	14,380	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	16,196	20,269	22,716	112.1
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	22,208	20,761	19,717	95.0
Hay, lespedeza	6,521	4,653	5,174	111.2
Beans, dry edible	1,725	1,398	1,581	113.1
Peas, dry field	443	262	294	112.2
Soybeans 3/	13,523	16,085	18,825	117.0
Soybeans for beans	11,559	14,366	17,329	120.6
Peanuts 3/	3,424	1,882	1,914	101.7
Potatoes	2,138	1,508	1,381	91.6
Sweetpotatoes	547	350	346	98.8
Tobacco	1,717	1,634	1,632	99.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	318	346	316	91.5
Sugar beets	716	745	879	118.0
Hops	39	28	28	98.9

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/Grown alone for all purposes.

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UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JULY 1, 1954

Another large volume of crops is expected in 1954, virtually as large as in 1952 and 1953, but about 3 percent less than the 1948 record.

While acreages of wheat and cotton were reduced sharply under the Government production control programs, acreages of most other crops were increased over 1953. Farmers exceeded their planned acreages for most spring crops. The total acreage for harvest is larger than last year and virtually the same as in 1952.

Weather in June was almost ideal for harvesting grains in the early harvest zone and favorable for development of corn and soybeans. A corn crop of 3,311 million bushels is now in prospect; if realized it would be second-largest of record although barely topping the 1952 crop. Winter wheat yields improved under mostly favorable conditions for maturing and harvest, so that a total outturn of 758 million bushels is now expected. Despite favorable growing conditions, spring wheat prospects deteriorated during June, largely because of stem rust infestation, and the crop is now estimated at 230 million bushels. The all wheat total of 988 million bushels is 11 million less than on June 1.

The fourth-largest volume of all crops is now in prospect for 1954, at over 102 percent of the new 1947-49 base. This compares with indexes of 103 percent in both 1952 and 1953, and the record of 106 percent in 1948. In computing the index at this early stage, allowances are made for some crops not currently estimated--such as cotton, soybeans and sorghum--at an average yield on estimated acreages. The acreage of crops to be harvested is slightly below average, but a record all-crop yield is expected. The tentative yield index, at 109 percent of the new 1947-49 base, is 1 point higher than the previous record set in 1948.

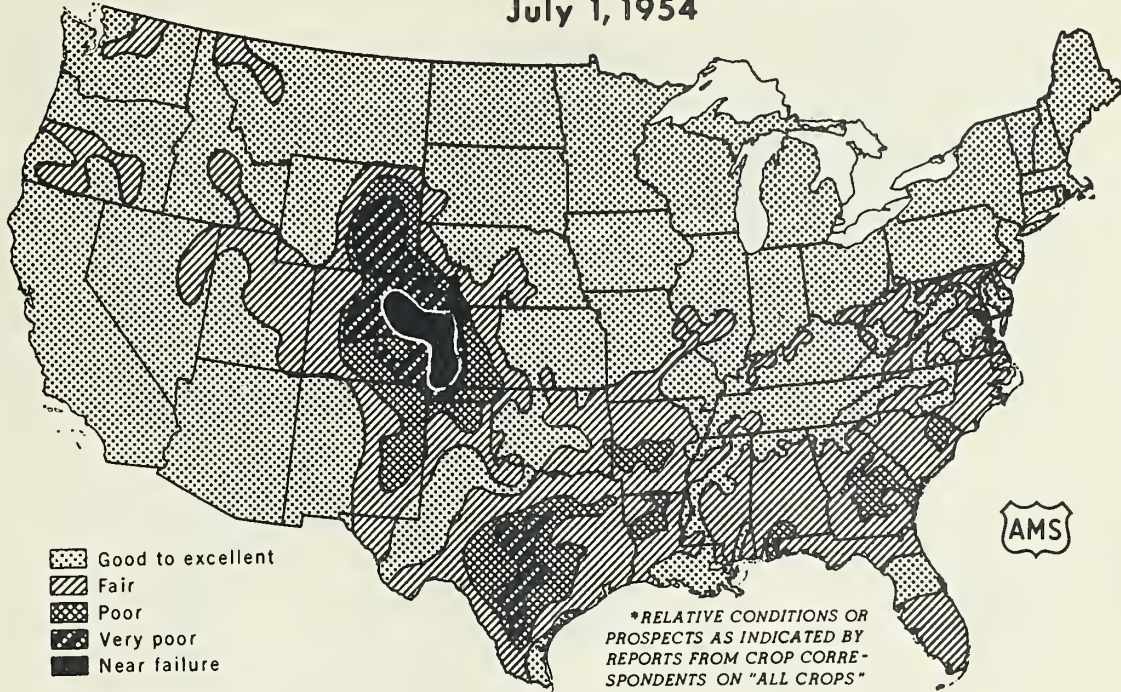
Feed grains make up a major proportion of the all-crop volume. They include the second-largest corn crop of 3.3 billion bushels; a record outturn of 1,545 million bushels of oats; a much larger than average barley crop of 373 million bushels. The sorghum crop is being grown on a near-record acreage, but yield prospects are extremely uncertain. The hay crop will be 107½ million tons, the third-largest on record, and will be fairly well distributed according to needs, except in the current severe drought area.

The contribution of food grains to the total will be smaller than usual, with a below average wheat crop. However, the rye harvest of 23 million bushels is largest for several years and above average; rice continues its series of record-breaking outturns with an expected 60 million bags. The buckwheat crop is expected to be small.

Oilseed production will be large, despite the reduction in cotton acreage to a fifth less than in 1953. The record acreage of soybeans and favorable conditions under which the crop was planted and has developed points to a probable record outturn. The 50 million bushels of flaxseed would be the second-largest crop of record. The peanut acreage is about 2 percent larger than last year.

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1954

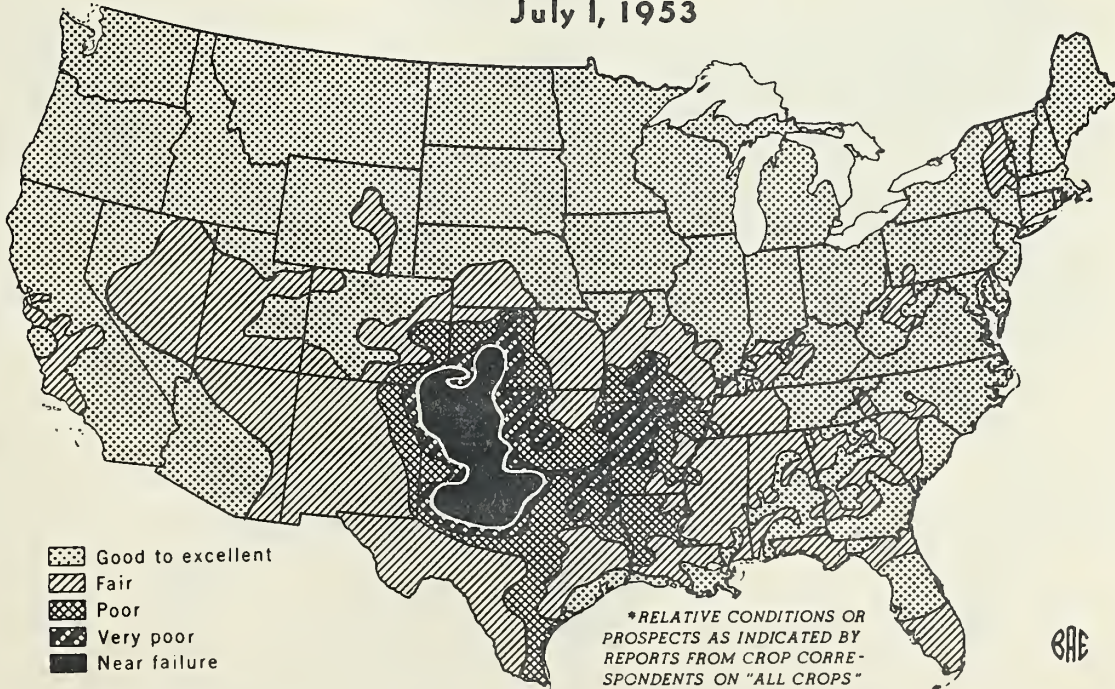


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 849-54(7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1953

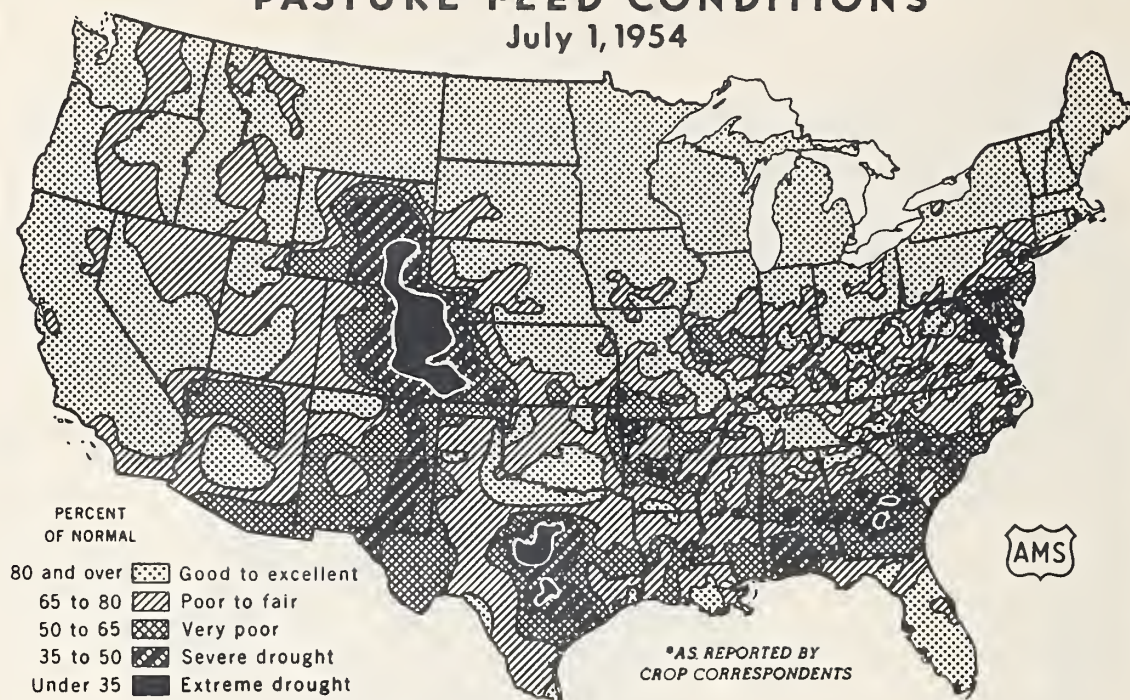


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49269 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1954



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

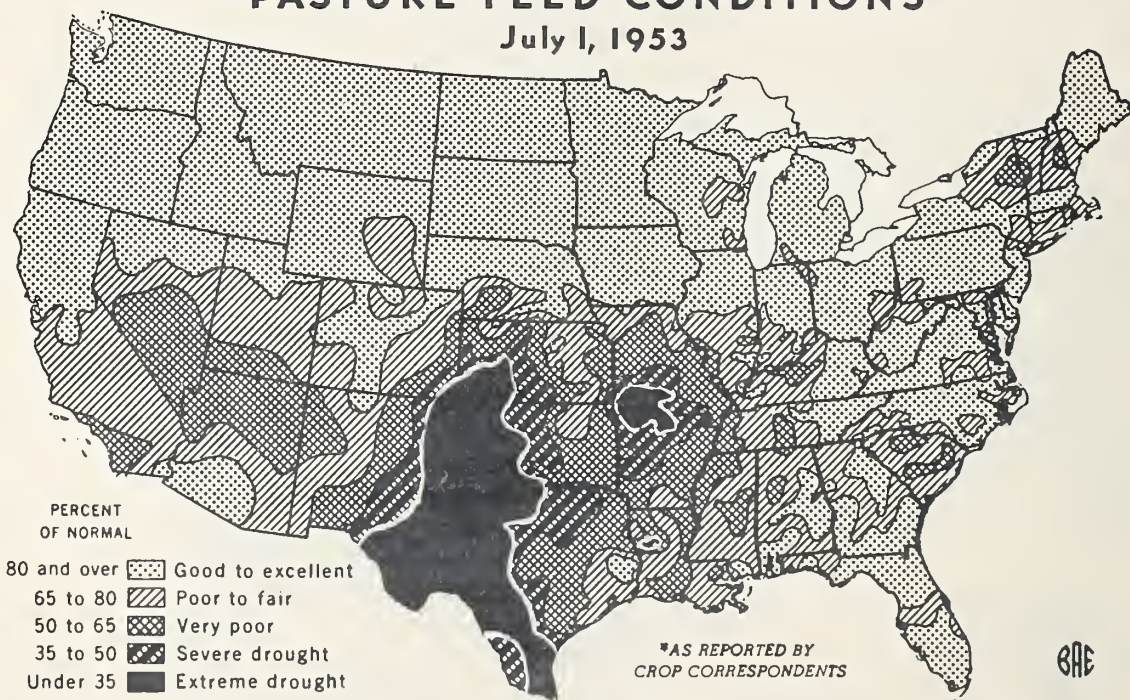
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 880-54 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1953



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49270 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The tobacco crop is estimated at 2,022 million pounds, nearly up to last year and average. A potato crop of 346 million bushels is now in prospect, nearly 8 percent smaller than last year; although the yield per acre is near-record, acreage was reduced below that of 1953. The sweetpotato crop of 32.7 million bushels will be only about 65 percent of average. Production of 18.7 million bags of dry beans tops either last year or average. But the 3.8 million bags of dry peas, while larger than in 1953, is only a little above two-thirds average. A near-record 13 million tons of sugar beets is expected on a sharply increased acreage.

Nearly 358 million acres of crops were planted or growing this season. This is only about a million acres less than the average or the 1953 total, despite reductions of about 20 million acres in crops under allotments. This indicates that land taken out of wheat and cotton was largely put into other crops with some diversion to grasslands and summer-fallow. Acreage losses are expected to total about 16.4 acres, which would be 2.2 million acres less than in 1953, 9.7 million less than in 1951 and only slightly less than in 1950, but otherwise largest since 1939. About 8.3 million acres, or half the total, is winter wheat not harvested for grain, much of which acreage was replanted to spring crops. Thus 341.4 million acres of crops are expected to be harvested in 1954, which would be a million more than last year, but 3.7 million acres less than average in the 1943-52 period.

Acreage increases over 1953 are indicated for most major crops. The chief exceptions are for cotton and wheat, as growers followed rather closely the provisions of the production control program. Compared with 1953, planted acreages were smaller by 10.4 million acres of winter wheat, nearly a half million of durum and 5.2 million acres of other spring wheat, a total reduction of over 16.1 million acres. Other reductions included 136,000 acres for potatoes, 5,000 acres of sweetpotatoes and 30,000 acres of sugarcane. The planted acreage of corn barley exceeds that of 1953, as reductions in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida were more than offset by increases in 32 other States. Oats, barley and sorghum acreages were rather generally increased in producing areas--oats by 2.6 million acres, barley by 4.9 million and sorghums by 5.8 million acres; nearly three-fourths of the latter was in Kansas and Texas. For flaxseed, despite a decline in Minnesota, the net increase was 1.2 million acres, mostly in the Dakotas and Montana. Most soybean-producing States expanded acreages grown alone, amounting to a 2.7 million acre increase. Hay acreage also showed an upturn--nearly 2.1 million acres. Increases for other crops include rice, 261,000 acres; dry beans 267,000 acres; dry peas 31,000 acres; peanuts grown alone 32,000 acres. Tobacco acreage is virtually the same as in 1953.

Current planted acreage estimates are above earlier intentions for 11 of the 16 crops covered in the March Prospective Plantings report, smaller for only 5. The net result is an increase of nearly 2.9 million planted acres of crops. Sharp shifts between crops tend to reflect participation in the Government wheat program and the influence of weather at planting time, which in some areas brought changes from early-sown to later-sown spring grains, flax and row crops.

Durum wheat seedings exceeded intentions by 155,000 acres--all in North Dakota and permissible under the amended allotment program. This only partly offsets a decrease of 612,000 acres from intended seedings of other spring wheat, nearly evenly divided between the Minnesota-Dakota area and the West. Decreases in oats acreage were rather general and totaled 691,000 less than intended. Other crops for which plantings fell below intentions were sweetpotatoes--7,000 acres, dry peas--10,000 acres, and peanuts grown alone--28,000 acres; all resulted from rather general decreases.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

For corn, most of the increase of 482,000 acres above intentions came in the main Corn Belt, where only Illinois and Kansas show reductions from the March prospective; in the South and West, the shifts were largely offsetting. Much of the increase of 428,000 acres of barley occurred in North Dakota and Montana, with numerous other States showing small increases and 8 States decreases from intentions. Flax took up much of the shift from wheat in the Dakota-Montana area, with an increase of 374,000 acres. All rice-producing States contributed to the 82,000-acre increase above intentions for rice. Largest acreage increases were in sorghums, with only 3 States below intentions and a net increase of 1,714,000 acres, largely planted and to be planted on abandoned winter wheat land. Soybeans were planted on 750,000 acres more than intended in March, with most of the increase in North Central States, although Kansas and most southern States did not plant up to intentions. Hay acreage was adjusted--in about half the States upward and half downward--to meet expected needs, with a net increase of 191,000 acres above intentions. Potato growers rather generally did not make as sharp cuts in acreage as were planned and planted 32,000 acres more than they earlier intended. Michigan bean growers sharply exceeded their intended acreage, while in other areas changes were about offsetting, resulting in a 64,000 acre increase. Tobacco acreage stayed close to intentions, up only 2,200 acres.

The increase in acreage of spring planted crops, above the March prospective total, would indicate that weather was not unfavorable on the whole, even though it may have caused some sharp shifts between crops. Participation in the Government wheat program resulted in shifts to other spring grains and flax, and some increase in grain hay in bringing acreage into compliance. Some reductions in corn acreage occurred in the commercial area where allotments were in effect, particularly in "cash corn" portions. However, other farmers in the commercial areas felt justified in producing feed for livestock under favorable hog-corn price relationships. Increases outside the commercial area more than offset decreases within it. The need for feed in drought-stricken areas resulted in heavy plantings of sorghums on abandoned winter wheat lands. The cotton allotment program and loss of some acreage by late freezes made large acreages available for oats, barley, soybeans, hay crops and grassland in the South. In North Dakota, infestation of fields with wild oats, while not as severe as the last two years, did result in plow-up of some early-sown grains and replacement with barley, or mostly flax. Prospective prices were undoubtedly factors in the changes from intentions for potatoes, peanuts, sugar beets, dry beans and peas.

Spring planting conditions were mostly favorable. An early start on spring work was possible because of the mild winter and relatively dry topsoil. Some delay later resulted from rains in May, particularly in northernmost portions. Seedings of grain were mostly completed by usual dates, except in northernmost portions and delays there were not serious, though some intended acreage was not sown. Flax was mostly sown at about the usual time, although some seeding extended through June in North Dakota and Minnesota. Development of these crops has been satisfactory, especially in June. Corn and soybeans were mostly planted earlier than usual, with the bulk of the corn in the Corn Belt planted before June 1 and soybeans by mid-June. Wet weather in late May and early June delayed cultivation, resulting in weedy fields, but later June weather permitted cleaning of fields and progress was good to excellent. Soil moisture supplies were adequate to ample during June, except for the drought area in the western part of the central and southern Great Plains. Irrigation water supplies were adequate in northern portions, tapering to extremely low in New Mexico.

CROP REPORT

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as of
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Fall-sown grains in the South produced good to excellent yields, with harvest started and completed at about the usual dates. Harvest of winter wheat in the Southwest started at about the usual time and has moved northward rapidly under mostly favorable conditions. In Kansas, more than three-fourths of the acreage had been harvested by July 1, with grain mostly of excellent quality and higher than usual test weight. Hot, dry weather at the end of June caused some shriveling of kernels in late fields. Winter wheat is rather generally infested with rust, but has not been perceptibly damaged to date. However, the rust spores present a definite menace to spring-sown grains in the North, if winds and weather should become favorable for rust development.

A record acreage of rice was sown under virtually ideal conditions in all areas and has made excellent progress. A near-record acreage of sorghum has been and will be planted. Progress of the crop varies from mostly harvested in the Coastal Bend area of Texas to some intended acreage yet to be planted in the dry area of the western Great Plains, if rains should come to warrant it. Peanuts were planted under mostly favorable conditions, although cool rainy weather interrupted planting, caused poor stands and resulted in some replanting. Late potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas were planted under favorable conditions, but in some areas were adversely affected by frosts or wet weather. Tobacco was set under mostly favorable conditions in all areas and has made satisfactory to advanced progress. Cotton was planted under favorable conditions and developed rapidly in April, but frosts in early May and low temperatures killed or stunted much of the acreage in the Central Belt and Piedmont area of the Southeastern States. Replanting there was very extensive. With seedbeds in good condition and favorable growing conditions in June, however, the crop made exceptionally good progress and is in an excellent state of cultivation. The 20 million acres in cultivation June 1 is a fifth less than in 1953, also well below average and 7 percent below the 1954 acreage allotment.

Hay harvest made usual progress throughout the country in June with generally favorable curing weather. The total crop in prospect on July 1 is estimated at 107.5 million tons--third largest of record. It will be more favorably distributed geographically than the 1953 crop, due to larger hay acreages and better yield prospects in many of last year's worst drought areas. Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee are among the States with larger crops this year. Yields of early cuttings in many areas were reduced by May freezes and prolonged cool weather which delayed growth. However, the 76 million acres of hay lands cut or to be cut is 3 percent more than last year and includes nearly one-eighth more acres of alfalfa. This record alfalfa acreage upholds average yield and quality to more than offset losses in tonnage of clover-timothy and wild hay. Pasture condition July 1 at 78 is 2 points better than a year earlier, but 8 points below average. Grazing is good in northern and some far western areas, but increasingly scanty in South Atlantic and South Central States. Range pastures improved sharply in northern range States and in northern Nebraska, but drought intensified in Colorado, central and southwest Wyoming and much of New Mexico. Livestock are in generally good condition.

Relatively good all-crop prospects are reported by farmer-reporters for most of the country. The map on page 5 is a composite of their opinions and provides a comparison with last season. There is an area of severe drought in the western part of the central and southern Great Plains and another in Texas.

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Surrounding these and in the South are areas of poor to fair crop prospects. But most of the rest of the country looks forward to good to excellent outturns. By regions, better than average prospects are reported in the North Atlantic and North Central regions. The South Atlantic group is a little below average because of an incipient drought in coastal portions and the South Central and Western regions are also only slightly below average, due to the severe drought areas.

The aggregate of farm stocks of grains and oilseeds is only slightly larger than a year ago. Farm stocks of 986 million bushels of corn are third largest of record, including much corn sealed under government loan. The 103 million bushels of wheat on farms is 41 percent more than last year and 25 percent above the average carryover. Rye stocks of 2.8 million bushels, while nearly double a year ago, are nearly a fifth below average. Farm stocks of 35 million bushels of barley, although 37 percent larger than the 1953 carryover, are a fifth below average. The oats carryover of 204 million bushels is 7 percent less than in 1953 and 10 percent below average. Farm carryover stocks of flaxseed, however, are nearly 3 times as large as a year ago and more than double the average. Soybeans remaining on farms are estimated at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, about a sixth of the stocks of a year ago, less than half average, and smallest of record for July 1.

Milk output in June was second largest for the month, as farm dairy herds reached seasonal peak production in early June, but turned downward rapidly because of hot, dry weather and relatively poor pastures in many areas. Production per cow in farm herds on July 1 was only slightly below the record for the date, but had dropped more sharply than usual from June 1. The percentage of cows milked also dropped much more sharply than usual during June. Egg production was 4 percent larger than in June 1953 and 3 percent above average. The rate of lay was well above average, while the number of layers was 3 percent below average. Young chickens on farms numbered 3 percent more than a year ago, but 15 percent below average. All price relationships--egg-fed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed--were less favorable than a year earlier.

Deciduous fruits have made satisfactory development and production may be 1 percent larger than in 1953. But the outturn of each kind of all deciduous fruits will be below average. Production of apples will be larger than in 1953, of grapes about the same, but for peaches, pears, cherries and plums outturns will be smaller, and of apricots much smaller than in 1953. Walnuts, filberts and almonds promise larger crops than either last year or average. Except for Valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit in California, most of the 1953-54 citrus crop has been harvested. For the 1954-55 citrus crop, the outlook is good.

Commercial vegetables and melon crops for fresh market this summer will be in a 5 percent larger supply than last summer and 9 percent above average. More cantaloups, carrots, cucumbers, green peppers and watermelons will be available, while important reductions from last summer will be limited to cauliflower, lettuce and onions. These crops will be grown on nearly a million acres, 5 percent more than in 1953. Vegetables for processing are being grown on an acreage about 5 percent smaller than in 1953 and 8 percent below average. For snap beans, the largest output of record is in prospect. Plantings are larger for green lima beans and pimientos than in 1953. But planted acreages are smaller for green peas, winter and spring crops of spinach, canning beets, contracted kraut cabbage, sweet corn, pickling cucumbers and tomatoes for processing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

July 1, 1954

CORN: Another large corn crop--3,311 million bushels--is in prospect in 1954.

Such an outturn exceeds by 4 percent the 3,177 million bushels produced last year and would be the second largest of record. A yield of 41.3 bushels per harvested acre is now indicated, which would be exceeded only by the 42.5 bushels obtained in 1948 and is 5.6 bushels above average.

The estimated 81,519,000 acres of corn planted and 80,164,000 acres intended for harvest are each practically the same as the acreage for the previous year and about 7 percent below average. The planted acreage is nearly a half million acres more than indicated in the March Intentions. Prospective abandonment of 1.7 percent is a little above a year ago, but below average.

Weather conditions in the main Corn Belt during fall and winter months permitted extensive plowing and seed beds were prepared quite early in the spring. Corn planting in the Corn Belt proceeded rapidly during May and was largely completed by the first of June, with plantings about one week earlier than usual. Of the Corn Belt States, only in Illinois and Kansas were planted acreages of corn below the March intended acreage. In Kansas, dry weather during April followed by frequent rains in early May resulted in a smaller acreage.

Preparation of ground and plantings in the Northeast were delayed in most areas by frequent rains and cool temperatures during much of April and early May. However, most growers were able to plant intended acreage and exceeded intentions in New Jersey and New York. In the South, weather was favorable for early planting and most growers planted intended acreages. Plantings in some areas of the Carolinas were delayed by wet weather and resulted in a smaller planted acreage than intended in March. Continued dry weather in Oklahoma and Texas during planting time caused growers to plant fewer acres than intended.

In States east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee and North Carolina relatively low temperatures during early May resulted in some frost damage and slowed early plant growth. Replanting was necessary in some areas, but not to a serious extent. Some insect damage occurred in Illinois and Missouri and in Iowa, eastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota recent floods caused loss of some acreage.

Compared with last year, plantings in the North Central region were down about 1.3 percent but all other regions planted larger acreages. In the South Atlantic and North Atlantic regions the increases were slight in the South Central region, 5.4 percent; and in the West, 14.1 percent. Abandonment is expected to be relatively low in most regions, the chief exceptions being in dry areas of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and flooded areas in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

In the main Corn Belt, corn made excellent progress during June. Most of the acreage was planted earlier than usual and in portions where planting was delayed, favorable to ideal weather during June promoted rapid growth and has largely overcome the late planting. While too much soil moisture is present in a few areas in Minnesota and Wisconsin, most of the Corn Belt had adequate moisture for good growth. However, due to the relatively dry sub-soil condition and the rapid depletion of surface moisture, all Corn Belt States will require additional moisture during July to maintain the present excellent yield prospects. For the entire North Central region, an average yield of 47.8 bushels per acre was in prospect July 1, which was exceeded only in 1948 and 1952.

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In the North Atlantic area, yield prospects improved with warm June weather and now give promise of an above average outturn. Delays in planting resulted in varied plant development and germination was poor in some areas due to cool late May and early June temperatures. In most South Atlantic States, corn was planted quite early, but early growth was slowed by unusually cool May temperatures and by July 1 most of the area was in need of moisture. Yield prospects in the South Atlantic area are below both a year ago and average. In the South Central States, with the exception of Alabama, yield prospects are above last year and all States are above average. Early corn is well tasseled, but by July 1 was in need of rain to assure a crop. For the small acreage of corn in the West, prospects vary from good in California, Washington and Idaho and fair in most of the other areas to poor in the dry areas of Colorado and Wyoming.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn, estimated at 986 million bushels on July 1, are third-largest of record. While barely topping farm stocks a year earlier, they are only a little below those of July 1, 1950, but are well below the record of 1,229 million bushels on July 1, 1949.

As usual the bulk of all farm stocks of corn are located in the North Central States; the 902 million bushels on hand there is only slightly less than a year ago and in 1950 but well below the record on July 1, 1949. Stocks in North Atlantic States are smallest for July 1 since 1948, less than three-fourths of a year ago. But relatively small corn stocks remain on farms in the South. In the South Atlantic States they are even smaller than a year ago, and smallest since 1937. In the South Central region farm stocks of corn are about a half larger than a year ago, but otherwise are smallest since 1937.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the April-June quarter is indicated at 483 million bushels. While larger than in the same quarter of the last two seasons, it is less than in most of the last 12 years.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 988 million bushels, 11 million bushels below the June 1 forecast. The prospective 1954 crop is 15 percent smaller than the 1953 crop of 1,169 million bushels and 12 percent smaller than the average of 1,122 million bushels. Improvement occurred during June in production prospects for winter wheat, but rust infestation has lowered prospective spring wheat production, especially in the Dakotas. June weather was favorable for maturing and harvesting winter wheat. For all wheat the indicated yield per harvested acre is 18.4 bushels compared with 17.3 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.0 bushels per acre.

The prospective winter wheat crop is about one-seventh smaller than the 1953 crop, while production of all spring wheat in 1954 is forecast at about one-fifth smaller than last year. Durum wheat production, forecast at 18.7 million bushels, is expected to exceed last year's small crop by nearly 6 million bushels.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain in 1954 is expected to be the smallest since 1943. The indicated 53.7 million acres for harvest is 14 million, or 21 percent, less than the acreage harvested in 1953 and 12.3 million, or 19 percent less than average. The 62.6 million acres of wheat seeded in the fall of 1953 and the spring of 1954 is about one-fifth less than the 78.7 million acres seeded a year earlier and one-seventh less than the 10-year average. Abandonment of winter wheat

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has been moderately heavy this year with losses of acreage in the southern Great Plains making up most of the total. In this area, abandonment was mostly caused by below normal winter precipitation and several late winter dust storms of damaging proportions. Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 8.9 million acres--14.2 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 14.1 percent, or 11.1 million acres not harvested for grain last year and the average of 9.6 percent and 7.1 million acres.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of over 758 million bushels is in prospect for 1954, about 19 million bushels more than last month. This would be 14 percent less than the 878 million bushels produced last year and compares with the average of 833 million bushels. June weather was generally favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop, and test weights have been running unusually high, although high temperatures near the close of the month resulted in some shriveling of late wheat. The indicated yield of 19.9 bushels per harvested acre is the second highest of record and compares with 18.8 bushels in 1953 and the average of 17.7 bushels.

The crop continued to show improvement especially in the East North Central States and in Missouri. The greatest increase in production prospects during the past month occurred in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where excellent yields of high test wheat are reported. In the Great Plains, only Oklahoma and South Dakota show increased production prospects over June, with no change in Kansas, and declines in Texas, Nebraska and Colorado.

By July 1, harvest was practically completed in Texas and Oklahoma, about four-fifths completed in Kansas and well started in Colorado and Nebraska. Combining was nearing completion in the southern half of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In Kansas, test weights are averaging well over 60 pounds, except in the dry southwestern counties and in other portions of western Kansas where high temperatures in late June resulted in some shriveling of wheat. Black stem rust was a threat to the Kansas crop early in June, but hot, dry weather prevented any material damage. In Nebraska, hot weather is reducing test weights of grain, and black stem rust in east-central counties has reduced yields. Considerable light weight wheat is being harvested in eastern Colorado, New Mexico and the dry Panhandle area of Texas and Oklahoma. Lack of commercial storage space is a serious problem and considerable wheat is being piled on the ground, particularly in the Great Plains area.

An estimated total of 46,433,000 acres of winter wheat was seeded last fall, 18 percent less than seedings in the fall of 1952. The acreage allotment program fairly well set the level of wheat seedings last fall. Abandonment is now indicated at 18 percent of the planted acreage, about the same as a year earlier, but well above the average of 12 percent. The 38,090,000 acres estimated for harvest this year is nearly a fifth less than the 46,681,000 acres harvested in 1953. Abandonment of seeded acreage has been particularly heavy in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, New Mexico and the Panhandle counties of Oklahoma and Texas. Lack of sub-soil moisture at seeding time, short early spring precipitation and high spring winds with soil blowing and March freezes were detrimental to the crop in this area. In Colorado and southwestern Kansas, nearly half the seeded acreage has been lost, while the New Mexico crop is almost a complete failure for the fifth consecutive year.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A spring wheat crop of 230 million bu. is in prospect, a decrease of 30 million bu. from the June forecast. A crop of this size would be about 1/5 less than the 1953 production of 291 million bu. and the average of 289 million bu. Soil moisture supplies in the main spring wheat area during June were generally favorable for growth and development of the crop. However, black stem

rust is widespread in the Dakotas and Minnesota and is a serious threat. The prospective yield per harvested acre, at 14.7 bushels, compares with 13.9 bushels last year and the average of 15.0 bushels.

The estimated 16.2 million acres planted to durum and other spring wheat is about one-fourth less than the acreage planted in 1953 and about one-fifth below average. The crop was planted at about the usual time, except for delays in northern counties of North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. An estimated abandonment of 3.5 percent of the planted acreage leaves 15.6 million acres to be harvested for grain, 25 percent less than in 1953 and 19 percent less than average. Last year abandonment was 4.5 percent and the average is 3.6 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: A durum wheat crop of 18,654,000 bushels is forecast for 1954. This is 44 percent more than last year's crop of 12,967,000 bushels and compares with average production of 35,486,000 bushels. Although durum wheat grew and developed well with adequate moisture during June, it is again seriously threatened by stem rust. By July 1, rust was found on durum wheat throughout the major producing areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Development of rust and its ultimate damage to this vulnerable crop depends largely on weather conditions during July.

The 1954 planted acreage of durum wheat, estimated at 1,645,000 acres, is the lowest of record. This is 32 percent less than the 2,103,000 acres planted last year and 38 percent below average. Although provisions were made to increase acreage allotments for durum wheat, growers have been reluctant to plant this grain because of the threat of black stem rust damage. In 1953, the yield of durum wheat was sharply reduced and a large acreage was abandoned due principally to rust, although dry weather contributed to the low yield, especially in North Dakota. Compared with the prospective acreage reported in March, plantings of durum wheat increased in North Dakota, were unchanged in Minnesota and decreased in South Dakota. Growers in the three States are expected to harvest 1,564,000 acres, which would be a 16 percent reduction from the 1,865,000 acres harvested in 1953. The acreage of durum wheat harvested has been smaller than the expected 1954 total only in the drought years of 1934 and 1936. Abandonment is indicated at 4.9 percent, compared with 11.3 percent in 1953 and the average of 2.8 percent.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: The 1954 production of other spring wheat is forecast at 211 million bushels. This compares with last year's crop of 278 million bushels and average production of 253 million bushels.

Weather conditions during June were generally favorable for development of the crop. However, the stage of maturity varies considerably in North Dakota and Minnesota, where low temperatures and frequent rains delayed planting and retarded growth in extreme northern portions. Supplies of soil moisture are currently adequate for the crop throughout most of the principal producing States. Relatively low yields per acre are indicated for most of the Rocky Mountain States, especially wheat grown on non-irrigated land. Black stem rust again poses as a serious threat to the crop in the Dakotas, Minnesota and the extreme eastern part of Montana. Rust spores are present in wheat over all of South Dakota and they have been found in most of North Dakota and Minnesota. Rust can develop and be a real hazard to spring wheat yield in the areas now infested, if warm, moist weather prevails during July. Generally, development of rust is slightly later than last year; however, the hard spring wheats are not much farther advanced than they were at this date in 1953. The planting of relatively more rust resistant varieties this year should give the current crop some advantage over that of last year.

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An estimated 14,555,000 acres were planted to other spring wheat this year, about a fourth less than the 19,800,000 acres planted in 1953 and less than average. Sharp reductions in planted acreage are estimated for each of the major producing States. The percentage decreases are greatest for Idaho, Oregon and Washington, where acreages planted to spring wheat in 1953 were far above average. Although acreage allotments are apparently responsible for most of the decreases, moisture shortages and the desirability of shifting to other crops have induced some farmers to plant less wheat acreage.

Plantings were generally completed without delay and with the exception of some dry sections in Colorado, the crop has a favorable start. The acreage to be harvested this year is estimated to be 14,072,000 acres, 26 percent less than the 19,062,000 acres harvested in 1953 and 16 percent less than the average of 16,724,000 acres. Abandonment is indicated at 3.3 percent, compared with 3.7 percent in 1953 and the average of 3.8 percent.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old wheat on farms July 1 was about 103 million bushels, the largest since 1944.

This is 41 percent more than a year earlier and 25 percent more than the 10-year average. The current July 1 stocks are 8.8 percent of the 1953 production, compared with 5.6 percent of the 1952 production and the 10-year average carryover of 7.9 percent of the previous year's production.

Disappearance from farms during the 3-month period ended June 30, 1954 totaled 195 million bushels, one percent less than the last year's record high for the quarter and 40 percent more than the 10-year average for the April-June period. This large disappearance reflects the movement from farms to elevator storage of wheat on which CCC loans were called April 30th. A total of 177 million bushels from the 1953 crop was placed under loan while stored on farms, compared to 88 million from the 1952 crop.

Approximately 55 percent of the one and a quarter billion bushel supply of wheat (production plus carryover on farms July 1, 1953) moved from farms prior to October 1, 1953, and an additional 11 percent had moved by Jan. 1, 1954. This was approximately the average movement of wheat from farms during the first half of the season. But disappearance from farms January 1 to July 1, 1954, totaled 321 million bushels, compared with 328 million bushels for the same 6-month period in 1953, and was well above the 10-year average of 296 million bushels.

Over six-tenths of the United States total wheat stocks on farms July 1 were in the West North Central States and an additional 27 percent in the Western States. North Dakota led all States with approximately 27 percent of the total farm stocks, followed by Montana and South Dakota with 13 percent each, and Kansas with 11 percent.

SOYBEANS: A record acreage of soybeans is indicated for 1954. The 18.8 million acres planted alone for all purposes this year is 4 percent more than indicated in the March Prospective Acreage report and 17 percent larger than the 1953 acreage--the previous high.

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About 17.3 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year, if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. This would be 21 percent more than a year ago and 50 percent higher than average. Areas showing large acreage increases are those which harvest the major proportion for beans, rather than for hay or other uses. (The first forecast of soybean production will be made as of August 1.)

The season started out well for soybeans in all sections of the country. Soybean planting started in May under favorable conditions and was nearly completed by mid-June. Farmers planted a record acreage of soybeans because of the diversion of acreage from corn, wheat and cotton, which are under allotment programs, and from oats where planting was delayed beyond optimum time, plus the fact that soybeans were selling at favorable prices during and previous to planting time. The North Central region shows an 18 percent increase in acreage, with increases in all States except Kansas. Of the six important soybean States in this group, the percentage increases range from 7 percent in Indiana to 47 percent in Minnesota. In Minnesota, much of the additional acreage resulted from westward and northward expansion; however, there were increases in the main south central producing area.

Illinois showed a 12 percent increase in acreage. Planting in the State was accomplished a week or 10 days earlier than usual, with 90 percent of the crop in by June 1. Iowa, with a 34 percent increase, had favorable conditions and planting was nearly completed by the end of May, compared with an average of 65 percent planted by that date. In Kansas, April was very dry and in 1952 and 1953, both drought years, yields were extremely low. As feed supplies were short farmers turned to hay and sorghum rather than to soybeans.

The South Atlantic States show an increase of 8 percent. Georgia will plant about the same acreage as in 1953, but all other States in this group will increase their acreages. North Carolina and Virginia, the largest soybean producing States in the group, show 4 and 6 percent increases, respectively.

Soybean acreage continues to expand in the South Central States, where a 17 percent increase is indicated. Oklahoma is the only State showing an acreage decrease. Kentucky planted about the same acreage as in 1953, while Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana indicate sizeable acreage increases. Much of the increase comes in the Delta land of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 3.6 million bushels. This is equivalent to only 1.4 percent of the 1953 production and the lowest July 1 farm stocks in the 12 years of record. The 10-year average for the date is 8.2 million bushels, while last year a record 20.4 million bushels were still on farms. Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to July 1 amounted to 33.1 million bushels, much of which was used for seed to plant the 1954 crop. This compares with 39.3 million bushels disappearance for the April-June quarter last year and the average of 33.6 million bushels.

Farm stocks are at an extremely low level mainly because of the relatively favorable prices for soybeans during the last several months. Also, because of early plantings this year, there was little need to hold seed on farms for planting after July 1. Of the total farm stocks, nearly nine-tenths are in the North Central area. Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri each have more than a half-million bushels still on farms.

OATS: The 1954 oats crop is forecast at 1,545 million bushels--the largest of record. This is 27 percent larger than last year's production and 17 percent above average. With the largest harvested acreage in 8 years and above-average yields in all but 5 States, production is larger than last year and above average in all regions of the country. The U.S. yield of 36.8 bushels per acre is 5.9 bushels above last year, 3.5 bushels above average and is exceeded by only the 36.9 bushel yield of 1948 and 37.0 bushels in 1915.

In the South, where the bulk of the oats are fall-sown, harvesting was about completed by July 1. Much of the oats in the South Atlantic area was seeded late in dry seedbeds last fall. Subsequent dry weather retarded germination and stands were uneven. However, with adequate moisture during late winter and spring months the crop made good growth. Extremely high temperatures and shortages of moisture reduced yield and lowered quality in some areas. From the Carolinas to Louisiana conditions during harvest were almost ideal and yields were good to excellent, though a little below last year's record or near record. Mississippi and Arkansas reported exceptionally good yields for the third consecutive year. Texas oat yields were sharply curtailed by droughty conditions in February and March and by spring frosts. Some acreage which headed very short in South Central Texas was cut ripe and baled.

Growing conditions have been generally favorable in all major oats States, and the hot weather has been the main detrimental factor thus far this season. By July 1 harvesting had progressed under favorable conditions northward into the leading oats producing North Central States. Ripening was hastened by high temperatures during the second half of June over a large part of this area, but because of the wide variation in development resulting from a prolonged seeding season, only a part of the acreage was seriously damaged. Good yields were harvested on the small acreage of fall-seeded oats in the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and from early spring seedings. In the Dakotas and Minnesota and other late harvesting States most of the crop has a healthy color and good growth. In Wisconsin, some fields are yellowing from too much wet weather. The prospective yield of 38.2 bushels per acre in the North Central States is about one-fourth larger than last year.

In the West, prospective yields of irrigated oats are excellent, except in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah where prospects were lowered by water shortages. Oats on non-irrigated land had adequate moisture for normal development through June, except in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and portions of several other States.

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The acreage planted to oats for all purposes in the fall of 1953 and spring of 1954 was the largest of record. Total seedings are estimated at 46,565,000 acres, about 6 percent more than either 1953 or the 10-year average. This is the third consecutive year of increased seedings. The chief reasons for the current increase are the diversion to oats of parts of the acreages formerly in crops now under acreage allotments, the need for oats for winter pasture, hay and silage, and an attempt to replenish stocks of good quality oats for feeding purposes.

Plantings were increased most in the South Central States, by 23 percent or nearly one million acres above last year. The largest acreage gains in this area were in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Arkansas. In the twelve North Central States, which as a group produce about four-fifths of the Nation's oats for grain seedings were increased in all States except Wisconsin and Kansas, where slight reductions were made, and in Minnesota, where there was no change. The net increase for the group was 904,000 acres. In Wisconsin, as well as in northern portions of other Lake States progress of planting was interrupted by frequent rains and caused many farmers to shift to corn and other crops. A larger acreage than in 1953 was also reported for other geographic areas. Seedings were increased 11 percent in the Western States, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and 8 percent in the North Atlantic States. About 4.6 million acres or 9.8 percent of the total U. S. seedings will not be harvested for grain and have been or will be diverted for such other purposes as hay, silage, pasture, plowed under, or abandoned.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 41,980,000 acres, the largest in 8 years. This is 2.6 million acres more than last year and 2.5 million acres above average. Nearly one-half of the increase in harvested acreage is in the higher yielding North Central States, and another third is in the South Central States.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 this year are estimated at 204 million bushels, 7 percent less than the 218.8 million bushels on hand a year ago and 10 percent below average. This year's carryover stocks are equivalent to 17 percent of last year's production. This is the same as the portion of the 1952 crop held by farmers on July 1, 1953.

About 178 million bushels or seven-eighths of the total stocks are in the North Central region. States with the largest stocks are: Minnesota 30.8 million bushels, South Dakota 30.2 million; Iowa 24.7 million, North Dakota 24.3 million; Wisconsin 20.8 million; and Illinois 13.8 million bushels. The Atlantic and South Central States, where relatively large oats crops were produced in 1953, are the only regions for which current stocks are larger than on July 1, 1953. Stocks in the South Atlantic States are 43 percent above last year and 29 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States, farm stocks were 16 percent larger than last year, but 4 percent below average. Stocks in the Western States are one-fifth smaller than average and the smallest in 4 years.

Supplies (production plus carryover) at the start of the 1953-54 season were 7 percent below average. Largely because of these smaller supplies, disappearance of oats from farms was below average during each quarterly period of the year. Disappearance for the April-July 1954 quarter, totaling 246 million bushels, was next to the smallest in six years and compares with 235 million last year and the average of 265 million bushels.

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BARLEY: A barley crop of 372.5 million bushels is indicated for 1954. This is 55 percent larger than in 1953 and 36 percent above average. Production is larger this year than in 1953 due to a heavy increase in barley acreage available for harvest and to a record high yield of 28.9 bushels per acre.

All but six States expect to harvest more barley acreage than last year and about two-thirds of the States expect as high or higher yields per acre, with better than average yields indicated in all but a few States. In the heavy producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota, conditions have been excellent to date, in fact, the best since 1937 in Minnesota. With increased acreage and higher yields in both Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop this year is expected to exceed that of 1953 by 24 percent and 55 percent, respectively. In California, production is expected to be about 34 percent above a year ago, due to increased acreage and higher yields. However, some growers in California are harvesting disappointing crops damaged by high temperatures in the spring. However, the expansion of barley to high-yielding areas formally used for cotton and wheat is holding yields at record high levels. The crop is reported to be in generally good to excellent condition in most other States, except in the drought areas of the West.

The 14,523,000 acres seeded to barley, including 1953 fall seedings, is the largest acreage seeded to this crop since 1943. The current seedings are approximately 51 percent above the near record low of 9,597,000 acres seeded in 1953, and about 17 percent above the 10-year average. Only two of the barley producing States, Georgia and New Mexico where barley acreage is usually only a small part of total crop acreage planted, showed a decrease from last year's plantings. Much of the increase in barley plantings this year is on land made available by acreage reductions for allotment crops.

The 12,885,000 acres for harvest as grain is about 51 percent more than last year and the largest acreage to be harvested since 1943. In comparison, harvested acreage of barley in 1953 totaled only 8,534,000 acres, while the 1943-52 average is 10,960,000 acres. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at 11 percent, the same as in 1953.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop barley on farms July 1, 1954 amounted to 34.9 million bushels. This is about a third more than the very small holdings of 25.5 million bushels a year ago, but a fifth below average. Almost three-fourths of these holdings were located in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, with North Dakota accounting for one-third of the total. July 1 stocks in each of these States were considerably larger than a year ago. An additional 10 percent of the July 1 stocks were located in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon and California, where holdings in each of these States were reported to be larger than a year ago.

Disappearance of barley from farms in the April-June quarter of 1954 was nearly 40 million bushels, compared with 32 million bushels during the same period of 1953 and the average of 43 million. Part of this movement represented barley formerly under Government loan moving to CCC ownership.

RYE: Rye production in 1954 is now estimated at 23.1 million bushels, 28 percent more than in 1953 and 4 percent above average. Indicated production shows a 2.2 million bushel increase from the June 1 forecast, with yield prospects maintained or improved in most States. The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 13.5 bushels, one-half bushel more than last year and 1.6 bushels above average.

Nearly three-fifths of the 1954 rye production is in the six States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota. North Dakota is the leading State with an estimated production of 4.9 million bushels, nearly 1.6 million bushels more than last year and 2.2 million bushels above average. In contrast, production in South Dakota, the second most important State, is one-fifth less than last year and only slightly over half of average.

Although the estimated 1,706,000 acres of rye for harvest as grain in 1954 is nearly one-fourth larger than the record low acreage harvested in 1953, it is still 9 percent below average. The increase in acreage of rye for harvest over last year results mainly from the increase in acreage seeded last fall, largely as an alternative to wheat, which is under acreage allotments. The acreage for harvest as grain in 1954 is 42 percent of the total acreage planted for all purposes, the same proportion as in 1953. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for pasture or hay.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 2,845,000 bushels. This was nearly double the relatively low stocks of 1,500,000 bushels held a year ago, but about one-fifth less than average. The July 1 carryover, which was second largest in the last nine years, represented nearly 16 percent of the 1953 production. Two-thirds of the total July 1 farm stocks of rye were held in North Dakota and South Dakota, with about another fourth of the total on farms in Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Disappearance of rye from farms during the April-July quarter was near average.

FLAXSEED: A 1954 flaxseed crop of 50,359,000 bushels is forecast, 37 percent more than the 36,813,000 bushels produced in 1953 and 35 percent above average. A crop of this size, if it materializes, would be the second largest on record exceeded only in 1948.

Weather was generally favorable for seeding and growth in nearly all major flax growing areas. In the Dakotas and Montana, moisture conditions to date have been unusually favorable and stands are good, with the crop progressing well. A considerable acreage was seeded late in North Dakota and in northern Minnesota, and this flax will need a favorable fall to mature. Frosts and wind in May destroyed or damaged some of the earlier plantings in southern and western Minnesota and in South Dakota, but severely damaged fields were replanted or planted to other crops. Wild oats, a serious weed pest in the Dakotas, is less prevalent than last year. In Texas, dry weather, beginning in January, caused considerable abandonment of fall-sown flax and reduced yields on the remaining acreage. Because of the winter and spring drought, practically no spring seedings were made in central Texas this year. Irrigated flax in California and Arizona is in good condition. The yield per acre for the Nation as a whole is expected to be higher than last year, 9.1 bushels compared with 8.4 bushels. The average yield is 9.3 bushels per acre.

The estimated 5,757,000 acres seeded to flax for the 1954 crop is a fourth more than was seeded in 1953 and 36 percent more than the 10-year average. This is the second largest seeded acreage of record, exceeded only in 1943 when 6,182,000 acres were planted. An increase in plantings of 7 percent over March intentions, mostly in the Dakotas and Montana, is largely the result of moisture and planting conditions in these States being much more favorable this year than expected. In some States, flaxseed, which is under price support, serves as a good alternative cash crop for crops under acreage allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of

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July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

North Dakota farmers seeded almost a million acres more than in 1953. This record 3,407,000 acres is almost 60 percent of the total flax acreage. In South Dakota, the planted acreage is 31 percent above last year and also a record high for the State. Montana seeded almost four times the relatively low acreage in 1953, and in California the increase is 58 percent. In Texas, seedings were almost the same as last year, with practically all the acreage in the southern fall-seeded areas of the State. In Minnesota, a decrease of 10 percent from last year occurred and Iowa farmers planted slightly less flaxseed than in 1953.

Abandonment for the country as a whole is expected to be 4.3 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in 1953 and the average of 5.5 percent. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 5,507,000 acres, a fourth more than was harvested in 1953 and 38 percent more than the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop flaxseed on farms July 1 are estimated at 4,482,000 bushels. This is 2 2/3 times the quantity held on farms last year on the same date and the highest July 1 stocks in the 7 years of comparable record. Most of these stocks were in the Dakotas, with North Dakota farmers holding 2,840,000 bushels, 63 percent of the U. S. total and South Dakota farmers 1,378,000 bushels or 31 percent of the total.

Disappearance of 9,546,000 bushels from farms during the April-June quarter is a record high for the period and compares with 5,495,000 bushels for the same quarter in 1953. Record high stocks on farms on July 1, despite the heavy movement during the April-June quarter, result from the exceptionally large holdings by farmers on April 1.

COTTON: The acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, 1954 is estimated at 19,961,000 acres. This is 21 percent less than the 25,244,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1953 and compares with the 10-year average of 22,428,000 acres. The acreage in cultivation July 1 is about 93 percent of the 1954 allotment of 21.4 million acres.

Abandonment of acreage in cultivation July 1 from natural causes for the period 1944-53 averaged 2.8 percent. The acreage removed for compliance purposes averaged 1.8 percent during the 1939-42 and 1950 allotment programs.

April weather was especially favorable for planting cotton throughout the Belt; cotton germinated rapidly and made good growth. In the Central Belt and Piedmont area of eastern States, frosts in early May followed by below average temperatures killed or stunted plants. Practically all cotton, except in some southern areas, had to be replanted one or more times. The percentage of the crop replanted in these areas this year was probably in excess of any other year. With seed beds in excellent condition and adequate moisture, the replanted cotton came up rapidly despite continued cool weather during May. Rainfall was less than average in May and June and the crop is in an excellent state of cultivation. With the return of favorable temperatures during June, the crop made exceptionally good progress. However, stands on some fields that were not replanted are below average. In eastern States, boll weevil infestation is lighter than at this time last year, but is generally heavier than a year ago in central areas where damage was very light last season. Moisture reserves are below average in most States.

In California, Arizona, and New Mexico, stands are good and the crop is well advanced for this season of the year. In contrast to conditions during the last several seasons, soil moisture was adequate for planting the intended acreage in

Texas. Stands are generally satisfactory and growth and recovery from a late start were particularly good in northern and western districts. Droughty conditions, however, are again developing in a wide belt of Texas, covering most of eastern and southeastern Texas, the central and southern Blacklands and extending to other areas. In Oklahoma, frequent rains in April and May delayed planting. June weather, however, was favorable but moisture supplies were becoming short toward the end of the month.

American-Egyptian cotton is under allotment this year for the first time. The acreage in cultivation July 1 is estimated at 33,300 acres compared with 92,600 acres a year ago.

HAY: Farmers and stockmen laid plans to harvest more hay than usual this year in preparation for the 1954-55 feeding season. The total crop in prospect on July 1 -- 107.5 million tons, third largest of record -- is due chiefly to a 3 percent expansion in total hay acreage, and nearly one-eighth more acres of alfalfa than the previous record. Yields per acre and hay quality are both bettered by the increased proportion of alfalfa, despite reverses suffered by hay crops in many areas from May freezes and from above normal insect damage.

Hay tonnage totals, as compared with last year, will be larger in most Central States, smaller in most western States, and little changed in most Atlantic Coast States. Production this year may be considerably more equitably distributed according to livestock needs than in 1953. Several States which required drought relief last year are harvesting much larger hay crops; Missouri has an increase of nearly 60 percent, North Carolina 12 percent and Virginia 9 percent. Increases are also shown in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Other States near the 1953 drought area, the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska, all expect to harvest much larger crops this year due to expansion in Alfalfa. Smaller crops are expected in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana because of loss of clover-timothy seedings and low per acre yields. However, a large number of clover-timothy stands in East Central and North Atlantic States, although harvested for silage and thus deducted from the principal first-cut hay acreage, will still contribute to available forage. Among western States only California and New Mexico indicate larger hay crops than in 1953; Colorado expects 37 percent less, Wyoming 26 percent, and Utah 12 percent less. These States have areas where hay supplies will be scarce.

Alfalfa hay production of 48,336,000 tons represents a new high for this crop, 9 percent above last year's record. Most States east of the Rockies are sharing in the expansion of this high-yielding crop. Largest increases are in the important North Central hay States and in California.

The clover-timothy hay crop of 27,232,000 tons expected this year is about 9 percent below last year's tonnage and the smallest crop of this kind of hay since 1949. Drought damage to 1953 new seedings in North Central States and lower yields due to cold weather account for the decrease. New England States have a good crop generally heavier than last year.

This year's crop of lespedeza hay shows promise of reaching 5,079,000 tons, 23 percent more than the drought-reduced crop of 1953. Many hazards still face this late growing crop; however, increased acreage and better yield prospects in Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina are now evident.

The wild hay crop of 11,752 tons is 4 percent below last year, due to smaller crops expected to be cut in the Dakotas, Montana and Colorado.

The 75,984,000 acres of hay for harvest in 1954 exceeds last year's acreage by 2 million acres--about 3 percent--and is the largest hay acreage since 1945. Increases by States are quite general except in the North Atlantic region and in parts of the West. North Central States as a group increased 5 percent, South Central 3 percent and South Atlantic over 2 percent. States that were short on hay last year generally have large increases. Missouri hay acreage cut and to be cut is 29 percent larger than in 1953. Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia, and North Carolina, which were some other hay scarcity areas last year, have increases ranging from 5 to 8 percent. Higher livestock numbers and strong demand for hay have also resulted in large increases in other States. Kansas hay acreage is 15 percent above last year, South Dakota 7 percent and Nebraska 5 percent. Only one State shows a loss of more than 4 percent from last year's level of hay acreage--Colorado, with a 12 percent decrease due to drought.

Changes in hay acreage by kinds this year are very significant. Alfalfa cut for hay (and mixtures farmers call alfalfa) at 22,716,000 acres sets a new peak for this hay crop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres or 12 percent above last year's record. Extensive new seedings brought to production with only slight winter loss account for large percentage increases in a majority of States. Although largest total acreage gains were made by West North Central States, led by South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, the entire North Central Region will cut nearly one-sixth more Alfalfa acreage than in 1953. In relative increase, South Central States lead with a gain of 30 percent.

Clover-timothy hay will be harvested from a total of 19,717,000 acres, a decrease of about a million acres or 5 percent from last year. Reductions occurred in most principal clover-timothy States. Indiana decreased 13 percent, Missouri 10 percent and Iowa 6 percent. A considerable acreage of new clover seedings in these States was killed or severely thinned by the 1953 fall drought.

This year's lespedeza hay acreage--now estimated at 5,174,000 acres--represents a gain of 11 percent above the drought-stricken 1953 crop. Missouri, leading lespedeza State, expects to harvest triple last year's acreage, Indiana, North Carolina, and Virginia will have increases of from 8 to 13 percent. Acreage increases are also indicated for grain hay and other miscellaneous kinds of hay.

The 14,380,000 acres of wild hay expected to be cut this year, is 3 percent below last year's large acreage because of decreases in the Dakotas.

PEANUTS: The 1954 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, which includes the acreage for picking and threshing and hogging off, is estimated at 1,914,000 acres. This is 2 percent more than the 1,882,000 acres planted alone for all purposes last year, 44 percent less than the 10-year average and about one percent less than the acreage intended in March. Compared with a year ago, 5 percent less acreage has been planted in the Virginia-Carolina area; one percent more in the Southeast area and 7 percent more in the Southwest area. For the more important producing States, Oklahoma showed the largest increase with 11 percent, followed by Texas with 6 percent and Georgia and Florida with 2 percent each. North Carolina reduced plantings by 5 percent, Virginia 4, and Alabama 3 percent.

In the Southwest area, plantings were made under generally favorable conditions although interrupted at times by rain. Cool weather in late May retarded growth of early plantings somewhat, but the crop is generally in excellent shape. Plantings in the Southeast area took place under favorable weather conditions and good stands were secured. Hot dry weather in June did not retard the crop to any great extent although some areas were needing rain on July 1. In the Virginia-Carolina area,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

July 1, 1954

Cool rainy weather during the first three weeks of May was unfavorable for planting peanuts and caused poor stands in the earlier planted fields and necessitated re-planting in some cases. The crop is a little later than usual in this area, but the outlook is favorable.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1954 production will be published in the August crop report. However, if the 1948-52 relationship by States between acres picked and threshed and acres planted alone for all purposes prevails in 1954, about 1,540,000 acres would be picked and threshed this year. If this acreage is finally picked and threshed and yields should approximate the 1948-52 average by States, about 1.3 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1954.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production this year is expected to be the largest since 1949.

July 1 indications point to a production of 18,690,000 bags (100-pounds uncleaned basis)--3 percent more than last year and 6 percent above average. The July 1 indicated yield of 1,182 pounds per harvested acre is below the record yield of 1,296 pounds harvested last year, but is still well above the 10-year average of 1,037 pounds per acre.

Conditions are generally better than average in most producing States, but not as good as the excellent conditions a year ago. In the Northeast area, the crop was off to a favorable start; in New York, a relatively high yield of 1,150 pounds is indicated, the same as last year. The Michigan crop also started under excellent conditions, but heavy rains during the latter part of June drowned out a considerable acreage and damaged other fields. The indicated yield of 950 pounds on the acreage remaining for harvest is 100 pounds less than the harvested yield of 1953. In the Northwest bean area, above average yields are expected in all States except Wyoming. In that State, dry weather and shortage of irrigation water have tended to reduce prospective yields. Colorado, the leading Pinto bean producing State, has very poor prospects this year because of drought and shortage of irrigation water. Yield on the dry land acreage left for harvest is expected to be fair for that segment, but the prospective yield per acre from the irrigated land is reported to be only about half that of last year. New Mexico has a very small dry bean acreage this year, but most of it is on irrigated land and prospects are better than for several years. Planting and growing conditions have been very satisfactory for all beans in California. A yield of 1,900 pounds per acre is reported for Large Limas and 1,800 pounds for Baby Limas. The yield of 1,250 pounds for other beans is lower than last year, mainly because a higher percentage of the acreage has been planted to the lower yielding varieties--Blackeyes and Pintos.

The 1954 planted acreage of dry beans is indicated at 1,704,000 acres, a 19 percent increase over last year, but 7 percent below the 10-year average. All of the major producing States show increases over last year except New Mexico, where drought and shortage of irrigation water seriously curtailed plantings. In Michigan, a 30 percent increase over last year is indicated. Much of this increase is caused by diversion of land that could not be planted to oats because of wet weather and to land made available by acreage reductions in wheat and corn. In the Northwest, all States show increases over last year. Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming indicate moderate increases, while Montana shows a sharp percentage increase over the very small acreage planted last year. Washington, where much new land is being brought under irrigation, reports a substantial expansion in the acreage planted to dry beans. California has an increase of 14 percent over last year for all beans, with the sharpest increase in "other beans" and a relatively small increase of 7 percent in Large Limas. The Baby Lima acreage is 11 percent above 1953.

The harvested acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,581,000 acres, 13 percent higher than last year. This indicates an abandonment of 7 percent, compared with less than 3 percent in 1953. The fairly heavy abandonment results from a considerable acreage loss in Michigan from excessive rains, and in Colorado and New Mexico from severe drought conditions and the shortage of irrigation water.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas this year is expected to total 3,793,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is 13 percent above last year and the largest crop since 1951, but is only about two-thirds average.

A yield of 1,290 pounds per harvested acre is expected, based on July 1 conditions. This is slightly above the 1,279 pounds harvested last year and is about 50 pounds above the 10-year average. In the major producing States of Washington and Idaho, the crop is making good progress although some damage was caused by frosts and dry weather early in the season.

The 1954 planted acreage of dry peas is estimated at 311,000 acres. This is 11 percent more than last year but about one-third less than the 10-year average. Washington and Idaho, which account for five-sixths of the U. S. planted acreage, show substantial increases over last year--17 and 15 percent, respectively. Slight increases in North Dakota and California were more than offset by declines in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Oregon. Minnesota reports no change from the small acreage planted in 1953.

The acreage of dry peas for harvest is estimated at 294,000 acres, compared with 262,000 acres harvested in 1953 and the average of 443,000 acres. More favorable weather in the major producing areas is likely to result in a smaller abandoned acreage than a year ago.

SORGHUMS: The acreage of all sorghums planted and to be planted in 1954 for grain, forage, silage and sirup is estimated at 20,378,000 acres. This is about two-fifths more than the 14,604,000 acres planted in 1953, about 40 percent more than average and second only to the 21,208,000 acres planted in 1940. The sharp expansion in sorghum planted this year is largely due to the reduction in acreages of allotment crops, large acreages available because of heavy wheat abandonment and favorable soil moisture conditions at seeding time over much of the central and southern Plains States where most of the sorghum acreage is located.

All States growing sorghums show an increase over the 1953 planted acreage and most States exceeded March prospective plantings. Texas, with 9,122,000 acres planted shows an increase of 40 percent from 1953. Kansas, with 5,637,000 acres, has a 50 percent increase in sorghum acreage. The States of Texas and Kansas have more than 72 percent of the total sorghum acreage. Plantings have doubled in Nebraska, and were increased by 30 percent in Colorado, by 10 percent in Oklahoma and 15 percent in New Mexico. Feed reserves have been reduced to a low level in most of this region and growers are planting sorghums to supply much needed feed as well as a cover crop to protect their soil from erosion. Soil moisture was mostly adequate at planting time.

On July 1, drought conditions were developing in eastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas and adjacent areas of Oklahoma and New Mexico, and may result in a substantial loss of acreage in those areas. Seeding of late acreage in this general region has been delayed because of dry soil conditions. In most other areas the crop has been making good growth.

RICE: A record large rice crop of 60.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1954. This is 15 percent more than the previous record large crop of 52.5 million bags harvested in 1953 and nearly two-thirds more than the 10-year average. The larger crop this year is attributed to about 12 percent more acreage for harvest than in 1953 and a prospective record yield per acre. The yield, indicated at 2,515 pounds per acre, is 55 pounds more than the 2,460 pounds last year and 343 pounds above average. Yields equal to or higher than last year are anticipated for all States except Arkansas. The estimated 2,392,000 acres for harvest is 12 percent more than the 2,135,000 acres harvested in 1953 and 41 percent more than average.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, prospective production is indicated at 44.9 million bags, about 11 percent more than last year. Record large crops are anticipated in each of these States with the current production expected to exceed that of 1953 by 53 percent in Mississippi, by 11 percent in Arkansas, and by 8 percent each in Louisiana and Texas. In California, the anticipated production of 15.2 million bags is 27 percent more than last year.

The acreage seeded to rice continues to increase, having set a new record each year since 1946, except in 1950 when acreage allotments were in effect. The 1954 seedings of 2,442,000 acres are 12 percent more than in 1953. In each of the States for which estimates are prepared, the acreage seeded to rice this year exceeded growers intentions in March and also the acreage seeded last year. In Mississippi, growers seeded 46 percent more acres than in 1953. Also compared with 1953, 19 percent more acreage was seeded in Arkansas, 5 percent more in Louisiana, 8 percent more in Texas and 13 percent more in California.

In Mississippi and Arkansas, rice was seeded two to three weeks earlier than usual. The crop is generally reported to be making good progress in each of these States even though frosts and unseasonably cool weather during early May retarded plant growth temporarily in Arkansas. Current prospects point to good crops of rice in Louisiana and Texas. Irrigation water is generally adequate, virtually no insect damage is reported and with the exception of hindrance from weeds and grass in some areas, the crop is making satisfactory progress. In California, the crop appears to be somewhat late, but is generally making good progress.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1954 commercial apple crop is estimated at 101,999,000 bushels, about 10 percent above the 1953 crop but 4 percent below the 1943-52 average. Compared with last year and average, a larger percentage of the crop will be in the Eastern States and a smaller percentage in the Western region. The Eastern States are expected to have 47,694,000 bushels, the Central States 16,936,000 bushels and the Western States 37,369,000 bushels. This compares with the 1953 crops of 38,848,000 bushels in the Eastern States, 17,779,000 bushels in the Central States and 36,250,000 bushels in the Western States. The 1954 crop is above average in the Eastern States but below average in the Central and Western States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In the New England States, growing conditions were favorable during June. The June drop was moderate. McIntosh variety set light following unfavorable pollination weather and the heavy crop of last year. In New York, weather during June was favorable for development of apples except in the lower Hudson Valley where moisture was short. Varieties showing the sharpest increases over 1953 are Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty and Wealthy. June drop was spotty with McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin dropping the heaviest. With a heavy set on Baldwin and Northern Spy trees, the heavy drop is not serious. New Jersey shows good prospects. Harvest of Starr and Henry Clay varieties started June 23 in South Jersey with a few Transparents picked by the end of June. Hot, dry weather is hastening maturity of summer varieties.

The set in Pennsylvania is generally good except on some late varieties and the crop is generally clean. The crop has made good development in all but the Adams-Franklin-York area where dry weather has affected sizing of early varieties. This is an "on" year for the York variety. Maryland is expecting a larger than average production with all varieties showing a heavy set except Rome and Stayman. Picking of Transparent started June 19 on the Eastern Shore and on June 29 in Western Maryland.

Prospects in Virginia are the best for a number of years. York and Red Delicious varieties show best prospects while Staymans will be short. Weather was favorable until mid-June but rainfall was light the last half of the month. Harvest of early varieties started the latter part of June and harvest of Williams Red will start around July 20 and Summer Rambos the latter part of July. Prospects in West Virginia are also the best in years with Yorks having a heavy set. The North Carolina crop has a heavy set of fruit. Production is expected to be more than double that of last year.

Prospects in Ohio are relatively better for early varieties than for fall varieties. Set of Red Delicious and Stayman is very light. In Illinois a crop just below average is expected. Set is good in all but the northwest section. Golden Delicious set is lighter than last year but the Jonathan crop is expected to exceed the 1953 crop. Prospects in Michigan are below last year and average. Cold weather during bloom was unfavorable for good pollination and June drop was heavy. Scattered hail damage occurred in many areas of the State during June and rains have favored development of scab.

Prospects in Idaho are below last year and average. Jonathan and Rome Beauty varieties will be light. Frost did some damage in early June, particularly to Delicious. In Colorado, prospects are good. Prospects in New Mexico are for an average crop. The set of most varieties in Utah is fairly heavy and a production larger than in either of the last two years is expected.

Washington has a small crop of 22,500,000 bushels in prospect. In the Chelan-Douglas-Okanogan area, the crop is spotted but drop has been light and apples are sizing well. In the Yakima Valley, the set is more uniform and drop was generally light. The State production of Winesaps is expected to be lower than last year in both major producing areas. In Oregon, prospects vary by areas due to damage from late spring frosts. The production outlook for Newtowns in the Hood River Valley is good and some increase in Delicious over last year is indicated. Prospects in the Umatilla County area are light. California production is expected to be larger than last year and slightly above average. Both Gravenstein and Newtown varieties have good sets and considerable thinning was required. Harvest of Gravensteins will start about mid-July.

PEACHES: The Nation's peach crop for 1954 is estimated at 62,721,000 bushels-- 3 percent below 1953 production and 6 percent below average. A small decline from a month ago, is indicated for the 10 southern States and a large decline for California Clingstones where the crop was reduced by a removal program under the State Marketing Order. Excluding California Clingstones, virtually all of which are canned, prospective production is 1 percent below that of last year and 10 percent below average.

The 10 southern States are expecting a production of 10,281,000 bushels, 475,000 bushels below a month ago, and 2,973,000 bushels below the 1953 crop. Dry weather in Georgia and North Carolina resulted in relatively small sizes for the early and mid-season varieties. In North Carolina, the quality is generally good. The Elberta varieties are definitely short. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily. Dixigem, Red Haven and Golden Jubilee were marketed the last part of June. Southland and Elberta will be harvested in mid-July. Dry weather has prevailed in South Carolina where the bulk of the crop will begin to move by mid-July. Georgia experienced hot, dry weather in June and peaches have not sized as expected. The Alabama crop has sized well with adequate moisture. The Elberta harvest will start about the middle of July. In Arkansas, high temperatures and insufficient moisture in most areas caused a decline in production from a month earlier. Early peaches have mostly been harvested. The Elberta crop is expected to be short in all areas on account of heavy spring freeze damage. The harvest of Louisiana peaches has passed its peak. Harvest of the late varieties will get under way in early July. The quality of the crop is very good and fruit made excellent sizing. The Oklahoma and Texas crops were damaged by late spring freezes and are near failures.

The eastern peach crop improved slightly during June where sufficient moisture in most areas resulted in the crop sizing satisfactorily. All northern and Middle Atlantic States, except Michigan and Virginia, showed the same or higher prospects than a month ago. The New England crop made good growth in June. Prospects vary widely by areas and orchards. Peaches in New York are sizing satisfactorily where moisture has been adequate. Dry weather in New Jersey has hastened maturity but prospects remained promising in all areas. Some early varieties were ready for harvest by July 1. In Pennsylvania, dry weather in the Adams-Franklin-York area has retarded sizing. Moisture in the Berks-Lehigh and Erie areas has been adequate for sizing. Ohio is expecting good quality fruit this year. Illinois peaches are relatively free from diseases and have sized well to date. While harvest was to start on some early varieties in early July, the Halehaven crop will be picked in late July and Elbertas in August. Michigan shows some decline in prospects from a month ago. Elbertas have not sized as well as other varieties. Harvest of Redhavens is expected to start the second week in August. Peak movement of Elbertas in southwestern Michigan is expected the first few days in September.

Harvest of Maryland peaches is expected a few days earlier than last year. In Virginia, prospects are good in all areas except the Albemarle-Madison-Nelson and southern districts where late spring freezes reduced the crop. Early varieties are now being harvested. Elberta, the principal variety, will be ready for harvest about July 25 in the southern counties, August 10 in the central counties and August 20 in the northern counties. West Virginia is expecting a relatively large production. Most growers are thinning the crop. Some hail damage occurred in June in the eastern commercial counties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The western States are expecting a crop of 38,168,000 bushels, slightly above last year and average. Prospects in Colorado are generally good. In Delta County, the set is heavy and production will be much above the relatively short crop of 1953. Prospects in Mesa County are irregular but generally good. Harvest in Mesa County is expected to start in volume around August 12, about 10 days earlier than usual. The Utah crop is beginning to size and prospects appear favorable. Prospects in Washington are quite irregular this year because of late-freeze damage. The June drop was lighter than expected a month ago. Fruit is showing good growth and sizes are expected to be above average.

Peaches in California had a heavy set and early development was satisfactory. The hot weather during late June may hasten maturity. The Freestone crop is estimated at 12,459,000 bushels, 17 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. The Alberta crop is good this year. Harvest of early Albertas is past the peak and harvest of other Albertas is expected to begin about mid-July. The set of Clingstones was heavy in all areas and heavy thinning has been required. The crop is now indicated at 21,377,000 bushels, 6 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. The green-drop and tree pulling program under the State Marketing Order has been accomplished. Because of this program the crop is 4,292,000 bushels below the estimate of June 1.

PEARS: The total pear crop is forecast at 28,831,000 bushels--slightly below last year's crop and 5 percent below average. The Pacific Coast States expect a total of 24,861,000 bushels--slightly above last season but slightly below average. Bartletts in these States are forecast at 19,432,000 bushels--slightly below the June 1 forecast but 12 percent above last season and slightly above average. Other varieties are placed at 5,429,000 bushels--5 percent above the June 1 forecast but 24 percent below last season and 17 percent below average.

California Bartletts, at 14,376,000 bushels, and other pears at 1,917,000 bushels, are each above last year and above average. A few sections in the Mountain counties and the North Coast area report considerable blight damage but growing conditions in general have been excellent. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to start by July 10 and be active by July 20. Harvest of other varieties is not expected to start until after the first week in August.

Conditions in Washington indicate 4,000,000 bushels of Bartletts and 1,460,000 bushels of other pears, each less than in 1953 and average. Freezes in late April caused severe damage. The June drop of Bartletts and other varieties was heavier than usual. The remaining fruit appears to be in good condition and will probably be of large size. Harvest of Bartletts is not expected to start until about August 10.

Oregon prospects improved during June but Bartletts at 1,056,000 bushels, are only about half of average and other pears at 2,052,000 bushels, are about two-thirds of average. Fairly good crops are in prospect in the Hood River Valley for both Bartletts and other pears. Prospects are very spotted in the Medford area because of spring freeze damage. Orchards which were heated have fair to good crops but unheated orchards have very little fruit. The Rosenberg area in Douglas County has practically no pears this year.

The New York crop, at 313,000 bushels, is below last year and average. The set is generally light and particularly so for Bartletts. The Michigan crop of 747,000 bushels, is three-fifths as large as last season but is 8 percent above average. There will be very few Michigan Bartletts this year. Production there will consist mostly of Kieffer, Bosc, Flemish Beauty and Clapp varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 2, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1954

GRAPES: Total grape production is estimated at 2,702,500 tons--slightly above last season but 8 percent below average. Production in California and Arizona which produce practically all of the Nation's European Type Grapes is forecast at 2,502,900 tons, slightly larger than the 2,479,100 tons produced in 1953.

California expects a total of 2,499,000 tons--1 percent more than in 1953 but 10 percent less than average. By kinds of grapes the prospects are for 600,000 tons of wine varieties--up 15 percent from last year, table varieties 589,000 tons--up 32 percent and raisin varieties 1,310,000 tons--down 13 percent. Unusually high temperatures from 107 to 111 degrees during June 20-23 caused severe sunburn damage in many raisin grape vineyards. Injury to Muscats and girdled Thompsons was especially heavy. Wine grapes sustained very little damage from the heat and losses of table grapes were not serious. Movement of Cardinals and Thompsons from Desert areas was about finished by the end of June. Shipments of Cardinals from the San Joaquin Valley were underway by July 1 and Thompsons were expected to start about July 10.

The Arizona crop of 3,900 tons compares with 4,100 last year. About two-thirds of the crop are Cardinals all of which have been shipped. The remainder is mostly Thompsons which are now moving to market.

The Washington crop is forecast at 39,000 tons--15 percent below 1953 but 82 percent above average. Low winter temperatures caused considerable damage to grape buds. The total for the Great Lakes States is forecast at 135,800 tons compared with 150,200 tons in 1953 and 117,230 tons average. In New York and Pennsylvania, the season has been generally favorable although winds and hail caused some damage in Chautauqua County, New York and Erie County, Pennsylvania. Ohio growing conditions have been favorable. The Michigan crop at 35,000 tons is 29 percent below last year. Spring frosts caused considerable damage. The Arkansas crop sustained considerable damage from a freeze on May 4 and production is expected to be about two-thirds of average although more than twice the very short crop last year.

CITRUS: Orange production for 1953-54 is placed at 125.4 million boxes--a reduction of 1 million boxes from last month. Valencia prospects in California were reduced from 19.2 million to 17.9 million boxes. Florida's 91-million box record crop is practically all harvested. The total U. S. crop for 1952-53 amounted to 120.2 million boxes. The grapefruit crop for 1953-54 harvest showed no change from June prospects and is expected to reach 48,220,000 boxes--a 9.9 million box increase over 1952-53. California lemon prospects improved during June and production is forecast at 15.8 million boxes--an increase of 1.4 million over June and 3.2 million boxes larger than the 1952-53 crop.

July 1, 1954 finds considerably less oranges remaining for harvest than were on the trees a year earlier. About 12 million boxes, virtually all California Valencias, remain for summer and fall picking this year compared with 21 million that remained for harvest after July 1, 1953. With the exception of possibly a million boxes of summer grapefruit in California and a little grapefruit in Florida, the harvest of the 1953-54 grapefruit crop has been completed.

Growing conditions in Florida during June were generally good over the citrus belt. Scattered areas, mostly in the northern end of the citrus belt, lacked moisture in early June but subsequent showers have resulted in some late

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bloom. Both trees and normal bloom fruit are growing well in practically all areas of the State. Present prospects are for another excellent crop of oranges and tangerines. Condition of grapefruit is below last year and average.

Texas prospects declined in June as a result of a tropical storm that hit the Mexican Coast, south of Brownsville on June 25. Winds ranging from 50 to 75 miles per hour were of short duration. There was some damage to trees and considerable fruit, mostly grapefruit, was blown off. The overall loss is not expected to exceed 10 percent since part of the loss could be compensated by increase in size of fruit. Rainfall of 2.5 to 4 inches which accompanied the storm was beneficial to citrus.

Arizona prospects for 1954-55 are excellent.

June weather conditions, in general, were favorable for the development of the 1954-55 California citrus crops. Centering around June 21 there was a period of excessively high temperatures over most of California. However, during most of that time a fog close to the coast tempered the heat in the citrus area.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 77,000 tons compared with 92,400 tons in 1953 and the average of 85,010 tons. The California prospect dropped from 74,000 tons on June 1 to 71,000 tons on July 1, mainly because plums are failing to make the expected size growth. Most of the Santa Rosa crop has been harvested and about two-thirds of plum shipments to date consist of this variety. The supply of late plums from California will be light. The Michigan crop will be above average but below last season. Prune type plums have the best prospects and Damsons the poorest.

California dried prunes are estimated at 175,000 tons--20 percent above last year but 2 percent below average. Prospects for French prunes are relatively better than for Imperials. The Imperial crop is especially short in the important Sonoma County area.

The 1954 crop of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at only 58,300 tons (fresh basis) compared with 89,600 tons last season and the average of 111,190 tons. Spring freezes caused severe damage in nearly all areas. Western Oregon has fair prospects and a few orchards in the Yakima Valley of Washington will have good crops.

SWEET CHERRIES: Sweet cherry production is estimated at 80,570 tons, 12 percent below 1953 and 13 percent below average. Some improvement occurred during June and the crop is now indicated at 2,890 tons above a month ago.

The western crop is placed at 66,960 tons, 1,460 tons above a month ago but 11,870 tons below the 1953 production. Harvest in California was completed by July 1. The Washington crop is of good quality and sizes are about average. Sweet cherries ripened slowly and unevenly because of the cool weather the first part of June. By July 1, harvest was nearly completed in the lower Yakima Valley. The upper end of the Yakima Valley is expected to start about July 7. In Wenatchee, the early districts were harvested on July 1 but the latest districts will not start picking until about July 10. The Oregon crop made some improvement during June. The Hood River and the Dalles districts are expecting a crop about three-fifths as large as a year ago. The late freezes reduced production prospects in the Milton-Freewater area and in Union County. Western Oregon has a good crop. Picking started in the Dalles area on June 20. Hood River

started harvest the first week of July. Montana cherries were damaged by the late freezes and the set is irregular between orchards. Sizing of the fruit is expected to be good. Harvest in Idaho started the last week of June and should be about completed by the middle of July. In Colorado, the Mesa crop is practically harvested. Harvest in Delta County started around July 1. Harvest in Utah started during the last week of June.

Production in the Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan--is placed at 13,610 tons, slightly above the 1953 crop of 13,170 tons, and much above the average of 9,742 tons. Prospects in New York appear better than a month ago. Weather conditions have been favorable, except for a windstorm on June 21 and some hail damage. The loss from these causes is expected to be small. The crop is sizing well. In Michigan, harvest of early varieties was underway by July 1.

SCUR CHERRIES: Sour cherries are forecast at 106,290 tons, 19 percent below the 1953 crop and 2 percent below average. The Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin--are expecting a production of 96,100 tons, 27,930 tons less than last year and slightly above average. Late spring freezes in Michigan and Wisconsin reduced the production. The western States, at 10,190 tons, are 2,210 tons above last year but 2,021 tons below average. All western States except Oregon are expecting production above that of 1953.

In New York, the "drop" has been lighter than anticipated earlier. Prospects in Wayne County are above a year ago. Harvest in the Adams County area of Pennsylvania started the last week of June and in Erie County picking is expected in volume around the first full week of July. The dry weather in southern counties resulted in smaller sizes than expected a month ago but in Erie County, where sufficient moisture has been received, sizes are better than expected earlier. The Michigan crop is placed at 49,000 tons, 27,500 tons below last year. The crop was damaged by the late May freezes. The northwestern Michigan area experienced a heavy June drop. Harvest in southwestern Michigan is expected to begin around July 10, in the central western area about July 15, and in the northwestern area about July 23. The Wisconsin crop of 14,000 tons is 4,500 tons below the 1953 crop.

In Colorado, the set of cherries is better than expected a month ago. Prospects in the Delta area are generally good. The crop in Larimer County is ripening unevenly and some small sizes are expected. Utah is expecting a larger production and harvest will get underway during the first few days of July. In Washington, the weather has been favorable and the crop is sizing better than expected a month ago.

APRICOTS: The 1954 apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is forecast at 166,600 tons, 31 percent below the 1953 production of 243,000 tons and 24 percent less than the 10-year average. In California, a crop of 152,000 tons is indicated, 78,000 tons below the large 1953 crop and 44,500 tons below average. Harvest of the crop is near completion in earlier districts where sizes of the fruit averaged smaller than expected. Harvest in the Santa Clara Valley was expected to start after July 4. In Washington, picking started on early varieties July 1, but will not be general until mid-July. The crop in orchards of both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas is spotted, ranging from full crop to failure. Crop prospects in Utah are good and a production just below average is expected. Some freeze damage occurred in northern areas during early June. Harvest is expected to start early in July.

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FIGS, OLIVES AND AVOCADOS: Figs in California made good development during June. Orchards are generally in good condition and the warm weather was favorable for the crop.

Prospects for olives in California vary widely by districts and by varieties.

In California, Fuerte avocados have been harvested and summer varieties are now supplying the markets.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is estimated at 48,300 tons, 25 percent above the 1953 production of 38,600 and 33 percent above average. Almonds made good development during June. Generally the set is very heavy, although a few localities have a light set because of damage by late frosts.

Walnut production in Oregon and California is forecast at 76,400 tons—19,000 tons above last year and 3,630 tons above average. In California, early walnuts have developed well but late varieties have developed very slowly and small sizes are expected. The set in Oregon is very good this year but the development is late.

Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is placed at 8,850 tons, 3,890 tons above last year and 914 tons above average. The season in Oregon is late and filberts had not made normal development to July 1. Weather conditions in Washington have been favorable for the development of filberts.

POTATOES: On the basis of estimated acreage for harvest, digging to date of early potatoes, and condition of the growing crop as of July 1, the 1954 potato crop is estimated at 345,622,000 bushels. This would be 8 percent smaller than last year, and 16 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Indicated production is down from last season in all geographic regions with a total of 28.1 million bushels less than last year indicated for the country as a whole. The early States are down 11.6 million (18 percent); the intermediate States, 2.5 million (14 percent); and the late States are down 14.0 million bushels (5 percent).

Total planted acreage is 9 percent below that of 1953 and only about two-thirds of average. Assuming abandonment about in line with recent years, an estimated 1,381,000 acres of potatoes will be harvested this year, compared with 1,508,000 acres in 1953 and the average of 2,138,000 acres. Indicated yield per acre, at 250 bushels, is second only to the record high yield of 253 bushels per acre harvested in 1950. This high yield is partly attributable to a further concentration of acreage in the hands of commercial growers this year.

Reduced plantings largely reflect an attempt to get supplies in line with requirements because of the low prices received for much of the 1953 crop. Plantings, however, were 2 percent larger than the acreage indicated by intentions-to-plant reports. Prices have improved since the intentions reports were received from growers in early March. Furthermore, despite low prices, some commercial growers apparently are reluctant to reduce acreage below what they consider to be an economic unit of operation.

Although most States contributed to the smaller acreage this year, growers in the early States made the sharpest cut--22 percent. In the intermediate States, harvested acreage is expected to be 8 percent below the 1953 acreage. Growers in the 29 late States are expected to harvest 5 percent less acreage than in 1953, with reductions of 7, 6 and 1 percent, respectively, indicated for the eastern, central and western States. Production in the 29 late States is estimated from July 1 condition at 276,427,000 bushels, compared with 290,404,000 last year.

Production in the 9 eastern late States is expected to be 5 percent smaller than in 1953. Indicated production is less than last season in all States of the group. The Maine crop, at 56.6 million bushels, is indicated to be only 2 percent smaller than last year. In eastern Massachusetts, southern New Hampshire and in Maine, extremely heavy May rains delayed planting and caused some rotting of seed. In Aroostook County, Maine, heavy rains in late May and early June delayed field operations, and about a third of the acreage was not planted until after the first of June. At the end of June, the Aroostook River was at flood level and a few fields were flooded; but losses from this cause were negligible. In southern New England, the crop has made good progress except for some rotting of seed caused by the heavy May rains in eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. June was unseasonably dry in southern Pennsylvania from Adams County east, as well as on Long Island and in some areas in the extreme western portion of New York. Elsewhere in these States, growing conditions to date have been relatively favorable. Growers on Long Island having irrigation equipment have been using this equipment to capacity.

Larger crops than last year are in prospect in some of the 9 central late States notably, Minnesota and North Dakota, but these increases are more than offset by declines elsewhere, and total production in this group of States is indicated to be 4 percent less than in 1953.

Weather was generally favorable for planting in the central late States and rainfall during June was ample in nearly all commercial areas, except in Indiana where needed moisture was supplied to a considerable part of the commercial acreage by irrigation. In Michigan, early potatoes got off to a poor start in the important Bay area because of unseasonably cold weather during May, but weather conditions during June were favorable for good growth. In Minnesota and North Dakota, growing conditions during June were generally favorable, though growth to July 1 was a little behind development to the same date a year ago.

The potato crop in the 11 western late States is expected to be 5 percent smaller than in 1953. Indicated production is smaller than last year in all of the important States of the West except Washington, Oregon and California where the crop is expected to be larger than in 1953. In the Klamath Basin of Oregon and California, acreage is down from last year. Potatoes in these western States were planted at about the usual time. Freezing temperatures in late May in some areas were too early, generally, to cause much damage. Crop progress to date has been generally good except in Colorado and the Klamath Basin of Oregon and California, where freezes during June retarded plant growth. In Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, growers are apprehensive that supplies of irrigation water may not be adequate. Harvest of early potatoes in Idaho, Oregon and Washington is expected to start July 15-20, possibly a little earlier for "reds" in Washington.

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Production in the 7 intermediate States is placed at 15,230,000 bushels, compared with 17,759,000 bushels last season. Smaller crops than last year are expected in all States of this group except Kansas and Missouri, which have larger crops than in 1953, and in Kentucky where production is indicated to be the same as last season. Dry weather has hampered development of the crop throughout most of the important areas of these States.

The crop in the 13 early States is estimated at 53,965,000 bushels, compared with 65,548,000 bushels in 1953. Production is up from last season in several States of this group but these increases are more than offset by declines elsewhere. In the important States of California, Arizona, Texas and Alabama, early commercial production was substantially smaller than in 1953.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 32,669,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 conditions. Prospective production is slightly below the 33,974,000 bushels harvested last year and about two-thirds of average. The indicated yield of 95 bushels per harvested acre is 2 bushels below the 1953 yield but 2 bushels above average. Planted acreage is estimated at 351,000 acres, a reduction of 1 percent from the 356,000 acres planted last year. With probable abandonment in line with the average for recent years, growers are expected to harvest 346,000 acres, compared with 350,000 acres in 1953 and the 1943-52 average of 547,000 acres.

In Louisiana, which has 27 percent of the 1954 acreage, this year's harvested acreage is expected to be 1 percent less than last year. Reductions in acreage are also reported in most of the South Atlantic States--Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida--as well as in Alabama and Missouri. Increases in acreage are reported in New Jersey and in a belt extending westward from Virginia and including Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California. In Mississippi and Maryland, and the minor-producing States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the acreage is the same as last year.

Plants were set to fields under generally favorable conditions but dry, hot weather in June retarded development, especially in the South Atlantic and eastern South Central States. Even in the drier areas, plants show good color and there is ample time for satisfactory yields to be realized if moisture is soon received.

Scattered showers during the latter half of June benefited the Louisiana crop. As the month ended, however, all areas of the State needed a good general rain. A few of the very earliest fields in Louisiana are being dug but volume movement is not expected until late August. Movement of the early crop in Florida is under way.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets this year is forecast at 13,019,000 tons, compared with 12,004,000 tons produced in 1953 and average production of 9,877,000 tons. The larger crop is due entirely to the expanded acreage as the indicated yield of 10.8 tons per acre, is much below the record yield of 16.2 tons established last year. The 10-year average yield is 13.7 tons per acre. Compared with last year, yield prospects are less favorable in 10 of the 16 major producing States including the leading States of California, Colorado, Michigan and Nebraska. Based on average sugar recovery per ton of beets, 1,951,000 tons of sugar, raw value, should be produced from this year's crop of beets. Last year 1,816,600 tons of sugar were recovered from beets.

The acreage planted to sugar beets for 1954 is estimated at 962,000 acres, 21 percent greater than last year's plantings which were about average. Growers planted about 2 percent more acreage than they intended in March. However, in Michigan, Utah, Washington and California growers did not plant up to their March intentions. Compared with a year ago the largest percentage increase occurred in Wisconsin with 53 percent followed by Michigan with 36 percent and Utah and California each with 27 percent. Oregon with 2 percent had the smallest increase of any major State.

Acreage for harvest this year is indicated at 879,000 acres, 18 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. Abandonment for the United States, at 9 percent, is below the average of 10 percent. In Colorado, however, abandonment of acreage this year has been exceptionally heavy. About 29,000 acres have been abandoned out of 151,000 acres planted. Most of this loss occurred in northern Colorado during April and May due to difficulty in obtaining stands. Some fields were disced up because of uneven or poor stands and others were lost due to frost and winds. In other States considerable replanting was done this spring due to freeze and wind damage but loss of planted acreage was generally light.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the mainland cane areas is estimated at 316,500 acres as growers of this crop are under acreage controls for the first time since 1941. This acreage represents a reduction of about 9 percent from last year when 346,000 acres were harvested for sugar and seed. Louisiana growers reduced their acreage for harvest from 301,000 acres in 1953 to 277,000 acres in 1954. Florida's 39,500 acres for 1954 harvest represents a 12 percent cut from the 45,000 acres harvested last year.

The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the United States this year is forecast at 6,706,000 tons of cane. This is a reduction of 12 percent from the crop of 7,661,000 tons produced in 1953, but is 4 percent above the 10-year average of 6,458,000 tons. Overall prospects in Louisiana are good with the expected yield a little above average. The Florida crop is in excellent condition and above average yields are in prospect. Assuming normal seed requirements and average sugar recovery, by States, this year's cane crop should produce about 540,000 tons of sugar, raw value. The 1953 production totals 631,000 tons.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobacco is indicated at 2,022 million pounds, 2 percent below the 2,057 million pounds harvested in 1953 and 13 percent less than the record 1951 crop of 2,332 million pounds. By classes, flue-cured and light air-cured (Burley and Maryland) production is expected to be below last year; all other classes show an increase.

This year's flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,244 million pounds, 2 percent less than the 1,272 million pounds harvested last year. Conditions are extremely variable in flue-cured areas. Some sections of Virginia and North Carolina have had a favorable growing season thus far, while in other parts of those States and in South Carolina and Georgia, the weather has been very hot and dry.

Fire-cured production is forecast at 59.7 million pounds compared with 48.9 million pounds last year. The crop was set under favorable conditions and, except in Virginia where dry weather has retarded growth, continues to make good progress.

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Expected Burley production is 544 million pounds, about 5 percent below last year's crop of 570 million pounds. The crop in most areas got an early start, and although some sections of the belt are beginning to need rain, prospects are favorable.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is indicated at 30.0 million pounds, compared with 26.6 million pounds harvested last year.

Prospective production of cigar tobacco is 110 million pounds or 7 percent above last year. The cigar filler crop is expected to be 43.9 million pounds; cigar binder, 50.4 million pounds; and cigar wrapper, 15.7 million pounds. Wet weather delayed setting in the Connecticut Valley, but growing conditions during June were nearly optimum. The type 41 area of Pennsylvania is very dry, having received almost no rain during June. Conditions are about average in the Wisconsin and Florida cigar tobacco areas.

The estimated acreage of all tobacco this year totals 1,631,800 acres. This is slightly (one-tenth of one percent) less than the 1,634,200 acres harvested last year, but 5 percent below the average. Reductions in Burley, one sucker, and Green River (types 31, 35, and 36) from last year more than offset increases in all other types.

The estimated 1,039,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco is nearly 2 percent above the 1,021,800 acres harvested last year. As a result of lower allotments, 396,300 acres of Burley are expected to be harvested this year, a decline of 6 percent from the 422,700 acres harvested last year. The acreage of Maryland tobacco is estimated to be 1,000 acres above the 45,000 acres last year. For the combined dark air-cured types, the 25,200 acres indicated for harvest are 3 percent below 1953. In contrast to other dark air-cured types Virginia sun-cured acreage is up 25 percent--4,600 acres this year compared with 3,700 acres last. Total fire-cured acreage for 1954, at 49,900 acres, is 3 percent above the 1953 level.

Increased acreages are reported for all types of cigar tobacco, and the total acreage is 7 percent above last year. Although the total acreage of southern shade-grown tobacco is above a year ago, the acreage in Georgia is down 100 acres.

HOPS: The 1954 hop production is forecast at 43,475,000 pounds, 4 percent above the 1953 crop of 41,803,000 pounds but 19 percent below the 1943-52 average of 53,686,000 pounds. Acreage for harvest is placed at 27,800, slightly below the 28,100 acres in 1953 and considerably below the average of 38,728 acres. Yield per acre of 1,564 pounds is indicated, 76 pounds above 1953 and 179 pounds above average.

In Idaho, growing conditions have not been favorable except for short periods. During May the weather was too hot and for the first three weeks of June temperatures were too low for normal development. Since June 20, hops have made good development. Washington hops made good early development but the cool weather during the first part of June resulted in very slow growth. Some mildew was reported in Yakima Valley but the damage is small. Hops are just beginning to bloom in the upper Yakima Valley.

The acreage in Oregon at 6,000 is down 800 from a year ago. Yield per acre is above 1953 for both Clusters and Fuggles. Fuggles have made excellent growth this season. In California, growing conditions have been generally favorable. The late spring was beneficial and no excessive amount of mildew has been reported.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures on July 1 averaged 78 percent of normal--slightly above the low July 1 condition of the last 2 years, but otherwise equaling the lowest July 1 condition since 1936. Pasture feed deteriorated sharply during the last half of June across the entire southern half of the country from the Rocky Mountains east to the Coast. On the other hand, pastures across most of the northern part of the country were generally good to excellent on July 1. Pasture feed was below average for July 1 in all major regions of the country, with decreases ranging up to 12 points in the South Central region and 15 points in the South Atlantic area and 8 percent below average for the United States.

Continued drought further intensified critically short pasture feed conditions in the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain States area during June. Condition of Colorado pastures on July 1 averaged 35 percent of normal, the lowest for the date in over 70 years of record, 30 points below June 1 and 48 points below average for July 1. Grass feed which showed improvement in early June in the Central and Southern Great Plains area deteriorated substantially in late June in southern Kansas, Oklahoma, and in most of Texas under hot drying winds and lack of rain.

Other areas showing sharp declines in condition of pasture feed on July 1 included the group of States from New Jersey southward along the Atlantic Coast to Georgia, and westward along the Gulf. High temperatures and continued lack of rain during June greatly reduced pasture feed although fair grazing was available in most of these States. Pastures in other central Mississippi Valley States also began to deteriorate rapidly in late June under continued high temperatures, with an especially sharp decline in Arkansas. Pasture conditions on July 1 were below average in most States in the Southeast, ranging down to as much as 29 and 33 points below in Maryland and Delaware.

On the favorable side, pastures over most of the northern part of the country were generally in good to excellent condition on July 1. June rainfall over much of New England resulted in an excellent July 1 pasture condition. In the upper Great Lakes States, pastures made an excellent comeback during June in response to timely rains. However, in Indiana and Illinois, pastures were furnishing adequate feed in the northern part of the States, but had deteriorated badly in the southern half and were critically in need of rain. In the northern Great Plains States and Montana, pasture feed was very favorable for July 1. In the Pacific Northwest, pastures generally showed much improvement during June. California range and pasture feed on July 1 was good in nearly all areas of the State.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production passed its seasonal peak in early June and turned downward more rapidly than usual under influence of hot, dry weather in many areas. June milk output on United States farms totaled 12,740 million pounds, the second largest production for the month in 25 years of records, having been exceeded only in 1945. It was, however, only 2 percent higher than in the same month last year, as compared with increases of 4 or 5 percent recorded in earlier months this year. Milk produced in June was equivalent to 2.62 pounds daily for each person in the United States, slightly more than in the same month of either of the past two years, but 7 percent below the 10-year average for June. In the first 6 months of 1954, milk production on farms totaled 66.1 billion pounds, some 2.6 billion pounds higher than in the first half of 1953.

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On July 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 19.78 pounds, a trifle above the 19.73 pounds a year earlier, but 1 per cent below the 1951 record for the date. Between June 1 and July 1, production per cow declined 7 percent, equaling the third sharpest drop for the month in 3 decades of record. In all regions, July 1 milk production per cow was above average, with the National average up 5 percent. However, in 4 of the 6 major regions, production per cow was below July 1 a year ago. Cows being milked on July 1 represented 76.0 percent of the total milk cows, in crop reporters' herds, a decline of 0.7 percentage points from June 1, the sharpest that has been recorded for the month. Prior to 1950, the percentage of cows milked regularly reached its seasonal peak on July 1 rather than June 1. The percentage of cows milked on July 1 this year was above average only in the North Central region.

Among the 32 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, new high records for June were set in 13 States. Included in this group were States in the Great Lakes, Central East Coast, Middle South, and Western areas. On the other hand, production was below the 10-year average in a number of Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Northwestern States, where milk cow numbers are now considerably below the level of a decade ago. In Arkansas, for which monthly milk production estimates appear for the first time in this report, June milk output totaling 152 million pounds was the highest for the month in 9 years. Leading States in June milk production this year were Wisconsin, 1,789 million pounds, Minnesota, 924 million pounds; Iowa, 638 million pounds; and California, 628 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	June average: 1943-52	June 1953	May 1954	June 1954	State	June average: 1943-52	June 1953	May 1954	June 1954
Million Pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	98	101	114	102	Ga.	106	109	119	110
Pa.	516	553	611	555	Ky.	243	23	273	275
Ohio	544	573	607	598	Tenn.	230	247	262	259
Ind.	376	393	421	401	Ala.	125	133	135	130
Ill.	546	520	554	538	Miss.	146	148	174	164
Mich.	558	571	573	585	Ark.	140	131	157	152
Wis.	1,688	1,760	1,859	1,789	Okla.	237	185	210	185
Minn.	927	934	949	924	Texas	367	293	307	293
Iowa	691	640	654	638	Mont.	72	58	58	62
Mo.	424	447	489	459	Idaho	132	137	153	153
N.Dak.	240	226	199	222	Utah	68	68	70	70
S.Dak.	189	163	159	166	Wash.	193	179	189	186
Nebr.	274	242	245	245	Oreg.	144	133	139	136
Kans.	284	246	271	251	Calif.	541	606	662	628
Va.	180	196	202	195	Other				
W.Va.	86	83	84	84	States	1,767	1,899	2,046	1,958
N.C.	142	157	173	169	U.S.	12,327	12,449	13,178	12,740
S.C.	53	55	60	58					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,251 million eggs in June -- 4 per cent more than in June last year and 3 percent above the 1943-42 average. Egg production was above last year in all regions of the

country. Increases from last year were 3 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Egg production for the first 6 months of this year was 3 percent more than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production in June was 16.8 eggs per layer, compared with 16.6 last year and the average of 15.9 eggs. Increases in rate of lay from a year ago were 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central and West. The rate was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 100.4 eggs, compared with 99.7 last year and the average of 92.1 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 313,495,000 layers in June -- 3 percent more than last year, but 3 percent below the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were above last year in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic where they were about the same. Compared with last year numbers of layers increased 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 4 percent, compared with 4 percent last year and the average of 6 percent. As a result of the very early hatch, pullets are entering the laying flock much earlier than usual, but culling of hens has been heavy due to lower egg prices.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 are estimated at 471,063,000 -- 3 percent above last year, but 15 percent below average. Young chicken holdings were up 7 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West, and 6 percent in the South Central. Holdings in the North Central and South Atlantic States were about the same as last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	43,884	60,562	89,187	30,238	59,633	29,786	313,291
1953	54,716	58,609	75,149	29,758	48,654	29,748	296,634
1954	58,024	60,052	77,564	29,601	49,320	31,891	306,452

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	73,077	117,624	174,439	54,945	95,647	39,858	555,589
1953	76,170	102,296	132,555	44,393	66,223	37,795	459,437
1954	81,379	102,046	132,896	44,242	69,201	40,597	471,063

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	52.7	52.3	52.3	44.3	43.3	52.9	49.9
1953	54.0	54.6	54.7	43.4	44.8	55.8	52.4
1954	54.2	54.4	55.8	49.4	45.6	57.1	53.1

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 32.9 cents per dozen, compared with 45.7 cents a year earlier. Shell egg markets during June were irregular. Prices were fairly well sustained on top quality eggs, but average quality and undergrades declined sharply at some markets.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 22.6 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 22.5 cents on May 15 and 25.2 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 18.9 cents and commercial broilers 24.2 cents, compared with 22.9 and 26.2 cents, respectively, in mid-June last year. June poultry markets were irregular on young chickens. Supplies were generally ample for a fair to good demand, except that heavy sizes were short at some markets late in the month. Prices on hens and old roosters were weak and were at the lowest level in recent years.

Turkey prices averaged 30.1 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 31.7 cents per pound a year ago. Markets continued weak during June. Prices generally tended steadily lower on all sizes marketed during the month. Storage stocks were plentiful and freely offered.

The mid-June cost for the United States poultry ration was \$3.90 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.86 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1954

Washington, D. C.,
July 9, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1934-54							
Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums : (including: sirup)	Wheat : Winter : Spring : All		
Thousand acres							
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,354	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,602	39,236	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,817	40,733	11,153	15,408	43,253	18,357	61,610
1951	80,736	36,525	9,436	13,994	39,823	21,669	61,492
1952	81,099	38,422	8,244	10,735	50,692	20,234	70,926
1953	80,279	39,358	8,534	12,397	46,681	20,927	67,608
1954 1/	80,164	41,980	12,885	18,489	38,090	15,636	53,726
Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco	
Thousand acres							
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1	
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1	
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9	
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8	
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7	
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7	
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2	
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5	
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3	
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0	
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9	
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7	
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8	
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6	
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6	
1949	1,554	1,857	5,048	27,439	71,464	1,623.2	
1950	1,744	1,620	4,090	17,843	74,368	1,599.0	
1951	1,710	1,967	3,904	26,949	74,442	1,779.9	
1952	1,383	1,965	3,303	25,921	74,454	1,771.4	
1953	1,382	2,135	4,380	24,341	73,918	1,634.2	
1954 1/	1,706	2,392	5,507	---	75,984	1,631.8	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1934-54 (Continued)

Year	Beans : dry : edible	Peas : dry : field	Soybeans : grown : alone	Soybeans : for : beans	Cowpeas : grown : alone	Peanuts : grown : alone	Sugar beets
Thousand acres							
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,765	687
1950	1,512	233	15,129	13,814	1,177	2,670	925
1951	1,408	294	15,190	13,545	920	2,592	691
1952	1,261	211	15,927	14,338	818	1,936	665
1953	1,398	262	16,085	14,366	856	1,882	745
1954 1/	1,581	294	18,825	17,329	---	1,914	879

Year	Sorgo : for : sirup	Sugarcane : all	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	59 crops : harvested	59 crops : planted or grown 2/
Thousand acres						

1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,791	339,019
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,102	361,942
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,898	360,292
1937	210	448.1	3,054.9	768	338,500	363,069
1938	197	449.9	2,870.1	793	338,500	354,322
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109	342,870
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731	348,050
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513	347,857
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508	351,521
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966	361,730
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	365,834
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,324
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,041
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,182
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,484
1949	53	396.8	1,758.6	472.1	352,384	365,310
1950	58	382.5	1,696.4	492.4	337,085	353,808
1951	45	351.9	1,334.1	314.0	336,318	362,386
1952	41	367.7	1,401.9	324.8	341,922	356,082
1953	41	373.0	1,508.3	349.7	340,302	358,934
1954 1/	---	3/316.5	1,380.9	345.5	4/341,378	357,770

1/Preliminary. 2/Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops.
3/For sugar and seed only. 4/Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed,
timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn,
29 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year
average abandonment).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1953 AND 1954

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Thousand acres										
Maine	14	15	105	116	3	3	156	147	---	---
N.H.	15	16	10	10	---	---	4.2	3.4	---	---
Vt.	67	71	50	50	---	---	4.1	3.7	---	---
Mass.	35	36	6	7	---	---	8.7	8.3	---	---
R.I.	7	7	2	2	---	---	4.5	4.0	---	---
Conn.	36	38	6	6	---	---	9.6	8.9	---	---
N.Y.	669	709	716	780	66	80	106	96.	---	---
N.J.	191	201	46	47	23	24	24.6	22.7	15	16
Pa.	1,372	1,358	768	822	159	207	63	59	---	---
Ohio	3,545	3,687	1,147	1,239	22	66	24	22	---	---
Ind.	4,712	4,712	1,305	1,370	24	50	12.5	13.0	.3	.3
Ill.	9,287	8,916	3,131	3,319	23	53	5.5	5.0	1.0	1.0
Mich.	1,758	1,856	1,402	1,430	70	112	59	50	---	---
Wis.	2,563	2,717	3,030	2,969	81	87	62	53	---	---
Minn.	5,706	5,592	5,299	5,299	1,054	1,117	85	83	---	---
Iowa	10,998	10,448	6,159	6,221	7	16	7	6	1.0	1.0
Mo.	4,113	4,360	1,641	1,657	128	256	12.3	10.8	2.0	1.5
N.Dak.	1,161	1,300	1,929	2,180	2,097	3,104	96	97	---	---
S.Dak.	3,982	4,101	3,827	4,095	501	501	13.0	11.0	---	---
Nebr.	7,434	7,062	2,475	2,549	222	400	29	25	---	---
Kans.	2,453	2,232	1,235	1,186	167	479	4.8	4.0	1.0	1.0
Del.	167	174	9	9	12	13	6.6	5.7	.4	.3
Md.	455	455	59	70	76	80	6.6	6.1	6	6
Va.	944	925	214	235	96	109	36	31	19	20
W.Va.	192	196	71	80	15	17	15	14	---	---
N.C.	2,179	2,157	556	639	52	62	46	40	45	40
S.C.	1,206	1,206	799	919	21	21	13.5	11.0	27	23
Ga.	2,935	3,023	1,031	1,041	11	10	6	5	27	26
Fla.	611	599	180	180	---	---	12.9	32.7	12	11
Ky.	2,011	2,152	192	230	120	140	17.4	17.0	4.0	4.5
Tenn.	1,819	1,946	390	410	97	102	16	14	11	13
Ala.	2,202	2,268	360	400	---	---	38	25	17	16
Miss.	1,589	1,716	376	526	---	---	7	6.5	18	18
Ark.	762	815	359	503	10	18	9.5	8.5	5.7	6.0
La.	591	680	136	163	---	---	13.5	11.1	100	98
Okla.	508	381	816	996	51	350	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.0
Texas	2,102	2,249	1,800	2,200	127	250	23	20	30	33
Mont.	170	177	503	568	582	1,368	11.0	10.0	---	---
Idaho	50	53	224	260	345	569	154	154	---	---
Wyo.	56	61	195	205	138	120	6.4	6.8	---	---
Colo.	422	452	226	242	457	640	35	53	---	---
N.Mex.	105	105	31	32	26	21	.6	.6	---	---
Ariz.	35	36	25	26	174	304	5.9	4.7	---	---
Utah	40	42	49	51	150	195	14.7	13.5	---	---
Nev.	3	2	13	13	22	25	1.7	1.7	---	---
Wash.	21	27	188	222	109	600	28	28	---	---
Oreg.	24	28	376	463	328	567	37	39	---	---
Calif.	76	160	518	528	1,931	2,317	126	101	11	12
U.S.	81,403	81,519	14,015	14,565	9,597	14,523	1,332.1	1,396.2	356.1	350.6

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1953 and 1954--Continued

	Winter		All spring		Durum		Other spring		All	
State	wheat	1/	wheat		wheat		wheat		wheat	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
<u>Thousand acres</u>										
N.Y.	479	354	---	---	---	---	---	---	479	354
N.J.	107	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	107	92
Pa.	884	751	---	---	---	---	---	---	884	751
Ohio	2,409	1,807	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,409	1,807
Ind.	1,665	1,282	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,665	1,282
Ill.	2,146	1,588	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,146	1,588
Mich.	1,524	1,052	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	1,052
Wis.	32	29	40	33	---	---	40	33	72	62
Minn.	74	50	982	709	25	20	957	689	1,056	759
Iowa	139	117	7	14	---	---	7	14	146	131
Mo.	1,702	1,447	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,702	1,447
N.Dak.	---	---	10,333	8,388	1,879	1,541	8,454	6,847	10,333	8,388
S.Dak.	519	436	3,299	2,471	199	84	3,100	2,387	3,818	2,907
Nebr.	4,379	3,635	92	72	---	---	92	72	4,471	3,707
Kans.	14,315	11,738	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,315	11,738
Del.	58	53	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	53
Md.	269	231	---	---	---	---	---	---	269	231
Va.	368	294	---	---	---	---	---	---	368	294
W.Va.	73	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	58
N.C.	436	349	---	---	---	---	---	---	436	349
S.C.	215	161	---	---	---	---	---	---	215	161
Ga.	173	111	---	---	---	---	---	---	173	111
Ky.	401	341	---	---	---	---	---	---	401	341
Tenn.	353	261	---	---	---	---	---	---	353	261
Ala.	23	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	30
Miss.	60	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	40
Ark.	100	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	80
Okla.	6,966	5,642	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,966	5,642
Tex.	5,438	4,731	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,438	4,731
Mont.	1,678	1,594	4,762	3,333	---	---	4,762	3,333	6,440	4,927
Idaho	922	765	861	482	---	---	861	482	1,783	1,247
Wyo.	361	289	110	82	---	---	110	82	471	371
Colo.	3,749	2,887	101	76	---	---	101	76	3,850	2,963
N.Mex.	611	550	20	17	---	---	20	17	631	567
Ariz.	25	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	23
Utah	362	272	102	87	---	---	102	87	464	359
Nev.	5	4	14	12	---	---	14	12	19	16
Wash.	2,168	1,973	934	289	---	---	934	289	3,102	2,262
Oreg.	1,024	809	246	135	---	---	246	135	1,270	944
Calif.	626	507	---	---	---	---	---	---	626	507
U.S.	56,838	46,433	21,903	16,200	2,103	1,645	19,800	14,555	78,741	62,633

1/Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1953 AND 1954 - Continued

State	Flaxseed ^{1/}		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar Beets	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	<u>Thousand acres</u>				<u>Acres</u>					
Maine	---	---	---	---	9	6	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	135	148	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,800	19,000
Mich.	2	2	---	---	384	499	---	---	55,700	76,000
Wis.	7	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,800	15,000
Minn.	1,151	1,036	---	---	---	---	5	5	68,700	75,000
Iowa	25	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
N.Dak.	2,451	3,407	---	---	---	---	6	8	36,400	39,000
S.Dak.	721	945	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,100	6,000
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	70	80	---	---	55,200	67,000
Kans.	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,600	7,000
Miss.	---	---	74	108	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	498	593	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	602	632	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tex.	132	131	578	624	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	41	160	---	---	10	16	6	4	45,300	57,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	152	167	93	107	82,500	93,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	62	67	6	4	35,600	40,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	234	292	12	10	121,300	151,000
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	58	40	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	---	3	---	---	8	9	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	9	15	---	---	28,400	36,000
Wash.	---	---	---	---	23	41	132	154	32,400	35,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	12	17,600	18,000
Calif.	24	38	429	485	283	324	6	71	174,900	174,900
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,300	6,000
U.S.	4,560	5,757	2,181	2,442	1,437	1,704	280	311	794,600	962,000

^{1/} Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

^{2/} Included in "Other States".

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1943-52	1953	Indi-
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	356	471	344	25.7	29.5	30.0	9,283	13,894	10,320
N.J.	71	81	65	23.2	25.0	25.5	1,660	2,025	1,658
Pa.	886	862	724	21.5	24.0	25.5	19,115	20,688	18,462
Ohio	2,056	2,384	1,764	22.9	29.0	27.0	47,616	69,136	47,628
Ind.	1,470	1,648	1,269	20.8	28.0	29.0	30,983	46,144	36,801
Ill.	1,476	2,103	1,556	19.8	27.0	28.5	29,851	56,781	44,346
Mich.	1,114	1,515	1,030	25.0	29.5	29.0	28,177	44,692	29,870
Wis.	31	30	28	22.7	24.0	24.5	705	720	686
Minn.	86	69	38	19.1	20.5	19.0	1,620	1,414	722
Iowa	190	125	105	19.2	20.0	20.0	3,768	2,500	2,100
Mo.	1,318	1,578	1,262	17.2	26.0	27.5	22,932	41,028	34,705
S.Dak.	279	424	343	14.8	15.0	17.0	4,272	6,360	5,831
Nebr.	3,783	3,778	3,098	19.4	22.5	21.5	74,187	85,005	66,607
Kans.	12,707	11,573	9,606	15.9	12.5	17.0	203,970	144,662	163,302
Del.	62	55	50	18.7	19.5	20.0	1,154	1,072	1,000
Md.	316	257	216	19.4	20.5	21.0	6,154	5,268	4,536
Va.	426	339	258	18.1	21.0	23.0	7,667	7,119	5,934
W.Va.	74	61	48	18.4	22.0	21.5	1,366	1,342	1,032
N.C.	416	400	316	16.7	20.5	22.0	6,915	8,200	6,952
S.C.	193	202	154	15.4	18.0	20.0	2,958	3,636	3,080
Ga.	152	160	102	14.2	18.5	18.0	2,122	2,960	1,836
Ky.	301	317	209	15.9	22.0	22.5	4,768	6,974	4,702
Tenn.	288	305	214	14.4	19.0	18.5	4,098	5,795	3,959
Ala.	13	19	24	16.1	22.0	22.0	211	418	528
Miss.	11	45	31	21.7	26.5	27.0	233	1,192	837
Ark.	27	75	58	14.4	19.0	23.0	396	1,425	1,334
Okla.	5,534	5,898	4,718	13.3	12.0	15.0	75,634	70,776	70,770
Texas	4,628	2,710	3,116	11.8	8.5	10.0	57,221	23,035	31,160
Mont.	1,375	1,425	1,425	20.2	20.0	22.0	27,679	28,500	31,350
Idaho	791	771	702	24.5	27.0	25.0	19,278	20,817	17,550
Wyo.	228	314	220	19.1	17.0	11.0	4,378	5,338	2,420
Colo.	2,142	2,613	1,516	18.4	15.5	10.0	38,977	40,502	15,160
N.Mex.	307	103	67	8.7	5.0	5.0	3,063	515	335
Ariz.	25	23	21	23.3	26.0	28.0	591	598	588
Utah	282	342	253	19.0	17.0	15.0	5,259	5,814	3,795
Nev.	5	4	4	26.7	26.0	24.0	133	104	96
Wash.	1,941	2,024	1,862	27.5	30.5	29.0	53,592	61,732	53,998
Oreg.	757	984	787	26.2	28.5	27.0	19,813	28,044	21,249
Calif.	596	594	487	18.7	19.0	23.0	11,178	11,286	11,201
U.S.	46,716	46,681	38,090	17.7	18.8	19.9	832,977	877,511	758,440

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State:	Harvested	For	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-	
	1943-52	1953	1943-52	1954	cated	1943-52	1954	cated	
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Wis.	57	40	33	23.7	22.5	24.0	1,368	900	792
Minn.	1,010	914	676	17.1	16.0	17.0	17,321	14,624	11,492
Iowa	12	7	14	17.9	18.0	18.0	221	126	252
N. Dak.	7,542	8,115	6,654	14.1	11.0	13.0	105,568	89,265	86,502
S. Dak.	2,999	2,956	2,306	11.9	8.5	11.0	35,541	25,126	25,366
Nebr.	67	78	64	14.0	12.5	14.0	917	975	896
Mont.	3,310	4,631	3,242	14.9	18.5	18.0	48,904	85,674	58,356
Idaho	513	851	468	31.1	30.0	30.0	15,873	25,530	14,040
Wyo.	86	99	70	17.2	15.0	12.0	1,482	1,485	840
Colo.	132	91	43	18.4	20.0	15.0	2,227	1,820	645
N. Mex.	20	17	15	14.6	13.5	14.0	296	230	210
Utah	76	99	84	32.6	33.0	29.0	2,477	3,267	2,436
Nev.	13	13	11	28.1	28.0	27.0	366	364	297
Wash.	659	915	279	22.3	24.5	22.5	14,851	22,418	6,278
Oreg.	223	236	113	24.1	26.5	25.0	5,329	6,254	2,825
U.S.	16,724	19,062	14,072	15.2	14.6	15.0	253,044	278,058	211,227

DURUM WHEAT

DURUM WHEAT									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State:	Harvested	For	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-	
	1943-52	1954	1943-52	1954	cated	1943-52	1954	cated	
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Minn.	51	14	19	15.7	9.5	14.0	780	133	266
N. Dak.	2,268	1,728	1,469	14.1	7.0	12.0	31,547	12,096	17,628
S. Dak.	266	123	76	12.2	6.0	10.0	3,159	738	760
3 States	2,585	1,865	1,564	13.9	7.0	11.9	35,486	12,967	18,654

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
Thousand bushels						
Average 1943-52	541,824	185,519	215,775	36,096	142,291	1,121,506
1953	490,353	242,134	223,072	13,883	199,024	1,168,536
1954 2/	455,169	188,563	186,701	19,272	138,616	988,321

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1954.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1943-52:	1953	cated:	1943-52	1953	cated	
	1943-52:	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	13	14	15	36.9	39.0	37.0	470	546	555
N.H.	13	15	16	43.1	43.0	44.0	557	645	704
Vt.	61	67	71	42.2	42.0	44.0	2,573	2,814	3,124
Mass.	38	35	36	44.0	46.0	46.0	1,672	1,610	1,656
R.I.	8	7	7	40.8	45.0	44.0	309	315	308
Conn.	44	36	38	43.6	45.0	46.0	1,901	1,620	1,748
N.Y.	648	664	704	39.6	44.0	46.0	25,627	29,216	32,384
N.J.	187	190	200	45.2	54.5	52.0	8,442	10,355	10,400
Pa.	1,340	1,347	1,347	43.8	42.0	45.0	58,603	56,574	60,615
Ohio	3,536	3,531	3,672	49.7	55.0	55.0	175,990	194,205	201,960
Ind.	4,510	4,693	4,693	49.5	51.5	54.0	223,198	241,690	253,422
Ill.	8,763	9,268	8,897	51.6	54.0	57.0	453,683	500,472	507,129
Mich.	1,669	1,764	1,852	37.5	45.5	47.0	62,532	80,262	87,044
Wis.	2,562	2,558	2,686	45.6	58.5	57.0	116,546	149,643	153,102
Minn.	5,464	5,598	5,542	42.2	48.0	49.0	230,537	268,704	271,558
Iowa	10,746	10,965	10,197	50.2	53.0	57.0	540,655	581,145	581,229
Mo.	4,202	4,072	4,316	35.6	33.5	42.0	149,527	136,412	181,272
N.Dak.	1,191	1,144	1,281	21.4	22.5	23.0	25,407	25,740	29,463
S.Dak.	3,859	3,919	3,998	26.6	34.5	31.0	102,287	135,206	123,938
Nebr.	7,647	7,292	6,854	30.2	28.0	34.0	229,904	204,176	233,036
Kans.	2,790	2,366	2,153	25.2	21.5	29.0	69,868	50,869	62,437
Del.	141	166	173	34.3	39.0	38.0	4,656	6,474	6,574
Md.	460	453	453	40.5	45.0	44.0	18,631	20,385	19,932
Va.	1,085	920	911	36.2	27.0	35.0	38,619	24,840	31,885
W.Va.	279	191	195	38.1	37.0	39.0	10,507	7,067	7,605
N.C.	2,320	2,137	2,137	27.9	27.0	26.0	61,914	57,699	55,562
S.C.	1,422	1,187	1,187	18.5	19.5	15.0	26,280	23,146	17,805
Ga.	3,222	2,910	2,997	14.0	20.0	13.0	44,973	58,200	38,961
Fla.	640	599	587	12.3	16.5	16.5	7,830	9,884	9,686
Ky.	2,279	2,003	2,143	33.4	35.5	38.0	75,854	71,106	81,434
Tenn.	2,204	1,793	1,919	27.6	29.5	32.0	60,606	52,894	61,408
Ala.	2,671	2,173	2,238	16.8	22.0	18.0	44,784	47,806	40,284
Miss.	2,209	1,497	1,677	18.7	22.0	23.5	40,967	32,934	39,410
Ark.	1,324	697	781	19.5	17.0	20.0	25,414	11,849	15,620
La.	934	546	655	17.8	20.0	22.0	16,170	10,920	14,410
Okla.	1,214	458	362	18.2	14.0	20.0	21,783	6,412	7,240
Tex.	3,026	2,053	2,197	17.2	16.5	17.5	51,266	33,874	38,448
Mont.	178	167	170	15.2	20.0	19.0	2,723	3,340	3,230
Idaho	31	48	51	49.0	55.0	55.0	1,558	2,640	2,805
Wyo.	63	53	58	16.9	21.0	16.0	1,031	1,113	928
Colo.	631	401	317	22.9	33.0	23.0	14,030	13,233	7,291
N.Mex.	117	85	89	14.6	15.0	15.0	1,678	1,275	1,335
Ariz.	31	34	35	12.4	15.0	15.0	389	510	525
Utah	28	39	40	33.0	41.0	37.0	929	1,599	1,480
Nev.	2	3	2	33.5	40.0	37.0	78	120	74
Wash.	20	21	27	52.1	60.0	59.0	1,028	1,260	1,593
Oreg.	30	24	28	39.3	45.0	43.0	1,171	1,080	1,204
Calif.	70	76	160	33.1	36.0	48.0	2,308	2,736	7,680
U.S.	85,820	80,279	80,164	35.7	39.6	41.3	3,057,464	3,176,615	3,311,493

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - (Continued)

: Corn for grain				: Old wheat			: Old oats		
State	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52			1943-52		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	6	2	2	---	---	---	500	148	167
N.H.	12	6	10	---	---	---	34	22	15
Vt.	12	9	13	---	---	---	177	110	56
Mass.	58	61	42	---	---	---	17	9	6
R.I.	8	8	11	---	---	---	3	3	3
Conn.	64	46	45	---	---	---	17	14	15
N.Y.	1,592	3,160	3,090	812	836	1,042	4,506	4,274	4,442
N.J.	1,745	2,360	1,591	111	90	71	231	139	207
Pa.	11,665	16,314	11,130	1,582	1,141	1,241	3,941	3,065	4,107
Ohio	39,677	50,189	51,713	1,798	1,653	2,420	6,363	7,037	7,113
Ind.	57,353	71,328	79,881	820	1,109	461	6,245	6,764	5,545
Ill.	114,768	161,992	159,703	558	637	1,703	17,326	15,916	13,808
Mich.	13,436	25,953	23,828	1,821	2,915	1,341	9,420	8,126	7,245
Wis.	14,470	33,611	30,848	505	294	324	22,193	21,262	20,834
Minn.	47,887	88,169	106,608	2,324	850	3,072	33,639	40,911	30,763
Iowa	180,020	287,347	265,217	376	117	53	38,237	38,235	24,744
Mo.	36,835	44,829	32,779	1,061	964	2,667	6,511	2,627	4,157
N.Dak.	1,915	1,775	3,125	22,515	12,043	27,367	20,903	16,461	24,301
S.Dak.	25,252	33,368	56,967	6,929	4,458	12,890	23,306	26,371	30,159
Nebr.	69,350	96,564	78,558	5,004	4,918	7,308	11,853	9,791	6,469
Kans.	16,695	10,724	12,489	9,348	21,534	10,850	3,928	2,540	2,968
Del.	882	690	600	11	24	5	7	5	19
Md.	2,914	3,697	2,000	130	134	79	149	240	94
Va.	7,525	5,097	3,139	462	342	214	416	425	355
W.Va.	2,139	1,687	1,188	193	171	161	324	241	200
N.C.	13,660	9,956	9,890	439	300	369	850	761	1,287
S.C.	5,404	2,849	3,739	85	92	73	641	611	1,053
Ga.	7,437	4,057	6,695	84	37	89	430	283	652
Fla.	597	932	444	---	---	---	1/	1/	1/
Ky.	15,386	9,534	13,795	142	115	209	200	104	387
Tenn.	12,253	4,636	9,495	138	160	319	373	280	600
Ala.	7,775	2,606	6,065	9	3	4	267	65	312
Miss.	6,145	3,323	4,077	4	3	12	292	185	427
Ark.	3,647	1,240	1,370	14	17	21	375	160	219
La.	1,630	1,333	1,019	---	---	---	110	50	48
Okla.	2,190	832	609	1,982	1,621	708	2,013	675	1,043
Texas	4,660	3,687	3,001	1,598	1,039	346	2,196	2,718	2,740
Mont.	57	8	31	12,910	10,026	13,701	4,034	3,313	3,293
Idaho	166	106	235	1,953	839	927	978	1,055	840
Wyo.	39	11	27	744	264	1,392	1,009	674	693
Colo.	1,445	551	653	2,318	2,516	6,348	1,106	1,107	935
N.Mex.	248	113	69	257	17	52	74	18	13
Ariz.	68	88	101	8	12	12	16	17	17
Utah	5	2	7	636	227	636	310	304	316
Nev.	---	---	---	35	5	5	28	17	14
Wash.	34	38	121	1,313	805	2,524	816	646	360
Oreg.	92	72	45	1,147	640	1,886	993	978	955
Calif.	12	15	15	376	137	395	10	1/	54
U.S.	729,234	984,975	986,080	82,555	73,105	102,297	227,378	218,757	204,050
1/Less than 500 bushels.									

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

	Old barley			Old rye			Soybeans			Old flaxseed		
State	Av.			Av.			Av.			Av.		
	1943	1953	1954	1943	1953	1954	1943	1953	1954	1948	1953	1954
	52			52			52			52		
Thousand bushels												
Maine	15	17	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	7	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	356	217	192	20	7	6	32	9	8	---	---	---
N.J.	37	55	53	13	1	1	31	33	12	---	---	---
Pa.	457	493	423	51	10	17	46	23	23	---	---	---
Ohio	73	76	73	56	16	30	926	2,068	531	---	---	---
Ind.	70	28	60	70	21	14	1,029	3,560	369	---	---	---
Ill.	117	84	57	33	30	28	2,328	4,905	769	---	---	---
Mich.	751	587	407	138	76	100	130	87	10	---	---	---
Wis.	1,243	543	616	219	160	143	39	73	49	---	---	---
Minn.	4,196	3,408	5,100	234	87	188	406	2,194	277	311	367	185
Iowa	157	90	32	24	6	5	1,890	5,837	515	---	---	---
Mo.	136	90	142	19	3	4	523	655	511	---	---	---
N.Dak.	12,156	8,299	11,615	856	193	1,005	8	7	6	1,358	1,038	2,840
S.Dak.	8,226	2,920	4,004	929	442	892	30	102	47	329	207	1,378
Nebr.	2,944	619	798	476	204	220	22	1/2	10	---	---	---
Kans.	1,255	227	188	58	23	22	82	110	60	---	---	---
Del.	16	18	19	3	1	1	52	35	16	---	---	---
Md.	127	131	149	7	2	2	43	40	27	---	---	---
Va.	234	195	230	24	2	1	93	59	67	---	---	---
W.Va.	34	58	47	4	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---
N.C.	77	140	116	13	7	9	178	95	57	---	---	---
S.C.	14	15	14	2	1/2	1	30	56	29	---	---	---
Ga.	3	4	7	2	1	2	3	8	12	---	---	---
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---
Ky.	123	45	92	7	3	8	85	60	12	---	---	---
Tenn.	64	22	60	8	1	19	34	72	20	---	---	---
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	17	9	---	---	---
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	123	30	---	---	---
Ark.	3	1	5	---	---	---	109	139	73	---	---	---
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	6	3	---	---	---
Okla.	259	32	37	21	129	36	4	17	12	---	---	---
Texas	217	26	53	8	11	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	4,269	2,567	5,294	66	1	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,408	1,086	860	4	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	724	760	433	20	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,461	1,033	1,176	60	20	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	50	16	12	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	32	29	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	730	558	638	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	59	14	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	538	242	235	17	6	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	606	460	557	53	28	21	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	455	269	1,059	1/2	1/2	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	44,700	25,472	34,245	3,522	1,500	2,845	8,243	20,393	3,566	2,144	1,670	4,482
1/Less than 500 bushels.												

1/Less than 500 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State	Harvested	For	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-	
	Average: 1953	harvest:	1943-52		cated:	1943-52		cated	
	1943-52:	1954:			1954:				1954
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels				
Maine	82	93	100	39.1	45.0	40.0	3,233	4,185	4,000
N.H.	6	4	4	35.8	37.0	37.0	216	148	148
Vt.	38	29	29	33.0	32.0	34.0	1,250	928	986
Mass.	6	3	3	31.7	39.0	35.0	176	117	105
R.I.	1	1	1	31.0	33.0	32.0	31	33	32
Conn.	5	4	4	31.7	31.0	33.0	149	124	132
N.Y.	685	670	737	34.2	39.0	42.0	23,990	26,130	30,954
N.J.	42	40	40	31.9	37.0	37.0	1,335	1,480	1,480
Pa.	763	740	792	32.1	37.0	39.0	24,481	27,380	30,888
Ohio	1,144	1,129	1,208	36.5	42.0	42.0	42,426	47,418	50,736
Ind.	1,331	1,266	1,329	34.6	36.5	39.0	46,155	46,209	51,831
Ill.	3,523	3,110	3,266	39.0	37.0	40.0	138,234	115,070	130,640
Mich.	1,383	1,380	1,408	35.9	35.0	36.0	50,243	48,300	50,688
Wis.	2,857	2,953	2,894	44.7	41.5	46.0	127,907	122,550	133,124
Minn.	4,915	5,140	5,191	38.0	31.5	42.0	187,584	161,910	218,022
Iowa	5,645	5,948	6,126	36.6	26.0	39.0	208,234	154,648	238,914
Mo.	1,575	1,254	1,392	23.8	25.5	35.0	37,766	31,977	48,720
N.Dak.	2,179	1,823	2,078	28.2	31.0	31.0	62,424	56,513	64,418
S.Dak.	3,138	3,696	3,919	30.5	25.5	35.0	96,048	94,248	137,165
Nebr.	2,371	2,331	2,424	25.6	18.5	32.0	60,837	43,124	77,568
Kans.	1,199	1,062	1,030	21.6	21.5	30.0	26,557	22,833	30,900
Del.	6	8	8	30.3	34.0	34.0	184	272	272
Md.	43	55	65	32.2	34.0	36.0	1,384	1,870	2,340
Va.	138	156	179	29.1	32.5	36.0	4,014	5,070	6,444
W.Va.	62	50	55	28.1	28.5	30.0	1,720	1,425	1,650
N.C.	363	418	481	29.4	38.5	37.5	10,749	16,093	18,038
S.C.	635	658	757	26.1	32.0	31.0	16,580	21,056	23,467
Ga.	529	659	666	25.7	33.0	31.0	13,523	21,747	20,646
Fla.	28	40	36	19.9	30.0	30.0	575	1,200	1,080
Ky.	94	127	150	23.4	30.5	31.0	2,188	3,874	4,650
Tenn.	221	268	281	26.0	32.0	31.0	5,726	8,576	8,711
Ala.	168	195	230	25.0	32.0	28.0	4,140	6,240	6,440
Miss.	280	267	400	29.5	40.0	40.0	8,300	10,680	16,000
Ark.	232	209	282	28.0	35.0	38.0	6,486	7,315	10,716
La.	90	75	98	27.2	32.0	34.0	2,464	2,400	3,332
Okla.	871	539	744	18.9	21.5	24.0	16,980	11,588	17,856
Tex.	1,229	1,450	1,885	20.9	27.0	22.5	26,309	39,150	42,412
Mont.	353	334	387	33.3	34.0	35.0	11,871	11,356	13,545
Idaho	183	200	232	42.5	42.0	41.0	7,790	8,400	9,512
Wyo.	147	152	160	30.8	28.5	27.0	4,536	4,332	4,320
Colo.	201	176	139	30.2	29.5	26.0	6,088	5,192	3,614
N.Mex.	37	20	19	21.4	21.0	23.0	800	420	437
Ariz.	11	11	11	39.6	53.0	55.0	430	583	605
Utah	48	42	43	44.5	47.0	42.0	2,123	1,974	1,806
Nev.	8	8	8	40.8	43.0	37.0	343	344	296
Wash.	152	131	153	46.5	50.0	48.0	7,033	6,550	7,344
Oreg.	334	259	356	28.7	30.7	32.5	9,582	7,959	11,570
Calif.	174	175	180	29.6	31.0	34.0	5,163	5,425	6,120
U.S.	39,526	39,358	41,980	33.3	30.9	36.8	1,316,359	1,216,416	1,544,674

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	1943-52	cated	1943-52	cated	1953	1954	
	: 1943-52 :	: 1954 :	: 1943-52 :	: 1954 :	: 1943-52 :	: 1954 :	: 1953 :	: 1954 :	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	3	3	30.3	33.0	32.0	134	99	96
N.Y.	92	64	77	27.9	30.0	33.0	2,524	1,920	2,541
N.J.	14	19	20	33.1	35.0	37.0	464	665	740
Pa.	135	155	200	33.9	39.0	40.0	4,606	6,045	8,000
Ohio	22	20	62	27.6	33.0	31.0	578	660	1,922
Ind.	30	22	46	24.8	27.5	28.0	738	605	1,288
Ill.	37	22	51	27.5	32.5	33.0	997	715	1,683
Mich.	125	68	109	29.6	31.5	34.0	3,648	2,142	3,706
Wis.	182	80	86	34.7	35.0	35.0	6,119	2,800	3,010
Minn.	1,019	1,000	1,090	25.5	25.5	29.0	25,838	25,500	31,610
Iowa	26	7	16	26.0	23.0	30.0	679	161	480
Mo.	75	96	211	21.5	29.5	29.0	1,594	2,832	6,119
N.Dak.	2,286	2,020	3,010	21.0	23.0	24.0	48,529	46,460	72,240
S.Dak.	1,323	471	471	19.1	17.0	22.0	25,172	8,007	10,362
Nebr.	543	191	344	19.0	19.0	19.0	9,989	3,629	6,536
Kans.	383	112	400	16.9	14.0	21.0	6,419	1,568	8,400
Del.	11	10	11	28.6	31.5	30.0	312	315	330
Md.	72	73	78	31.3	34.0	35.0	2,245	2,482	2,730
Va.	80	87	102	30.1	33.0	35.0	2,406	2,871	3,570
W.Va.	10	14	16	28.8	33.5	32.0	302	469	512
N.C.	38	44	53	27.2	37.5	34.0	1,035	1,650	1,802
S.C.	20	17	17	23.3	27.5	26.5	476	468	450
Ga.	7	9	8	21.7	25.0	25.0	140	225	200
Ky.	66	85	94	23.9	27.0	28.5	1,558	2,295	2,679
Tenn.	78	75	79	19.0	20.0	20.5	1,477	1,500	1,620
Ark.	6	7	13	19.8	24.0	25.0	125	168	325
Okla.	130	39	240	15.3	19.0	18.0	1,930	741	4,320
Texas	160	90	180	15.6	19.5	17.5	2,628	1,755	3,150
Mont.	665	550	1,292	25.8	27.5	28.0	17,161	15,125	36,176
Idaho	335	336	554	35.0	32.0	33.0	11,739	10,752	18,282
Wyo.	140	119	164	30.3	28.0	25.0	4,230	3,332	4,100
Colo.	602	344	275	24.8	28.5	19.0	15,048	9,804	5,225
N.Mex.	28	19	15	20.0	20.5	19.5	555	390	292
Ariz.	102	141	268	45.0	55.0	47.0	4,764	7,755	12,596
Utah	134	145	190	44.8	44.0	42.0	5,973	6,380	7,980
Nev.	21	19	22	34.9	39.0	33.0	739	741	726
Wash.	146	103	570	35.0	38.0	33.0	5,175	3,914	18,810
Oreg.	294	301	533	33.6	37.0	32.0	9,843	11,137	17,056
Calif.	1,513	1,557	1,915	30.9	34.0	37.0	46,926	52,938	70,855
U. S.	10,960	8,534	12,885	25.3	28.2	28.9	274,955	241,015	372,519

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	Indi-
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	13	11	15	18.0	19.5	20.5	233	214	308
N.J.	13	10	12	17.5	19.0	19.5	222	190	234
Pa.	24	12	15	15.3	18.0	19.0	353	216	285
Ohio	29	20	42	16.6	19.0	18.0	462	380	756
Ind.	63	60	108	13.2	15.5	16.5	826	930	1,782
Ill.	49	40	104	13.0	14.0	16.0	636	560	1,664
Mich.	60	46	55	13.8	14.5	15.0	827	667	825
Wis.	90	46	42	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,009	529	504
Minn.	151	125	95	13.7	15.0	15.0	2,108	1,875	1,425
Iowa	12	8	8	14.6	14.5	15.0	178	116	120
Mo.	37	32	46	11.4	14.0	15.0	422	448	690
N.Dak.	223	197	297	11.9	17.0	16.5	2,674	3,349	4,900
S.Dak.	367	238	176	12.0	12.5	13.5	4,400	2,975	2,376
Nebr.	280	136	155	10.0	9.0	10.5	2,854	1,224	1,628
Kans.	60	38	76	10.5	9.5	10.5	628	361	798
Del.	17	13	14	13.7	14.5	14.0	236	188	196
Md.	16	13	15	14.6	16.0	15.0	234	208	225
Va.	26	16	22	13.9	16.0	15.5	362	256	341
W.Va.	3	2	2	13.0	14.0	13.5	38	28	27
N.C.	24	16	19	12.4	14.5	15.0	284	232	285
S.C.	10	13	18	10.2	10.5	12.0	102	136	216
Ga.	7	10	8	9.4	10.5	10.5	67	105	84
Ky.	29	29	31	13.2	14.0	15.5	386	406	480
Tenn.	26	28	25	10.2	11.5	11.5	267	322	288
Okla.	64	95	115	7.8	7.5	7.5	519	712	862
Tex.	24	35	35	8.4	9.0	8.0	206	315	280
Mont.	17	8	13	11.4	14.0	14.0	203	112	182
Idaho	4	3	4	14.3	15.0	15.0	60	45	60
Wyo.	9	4	6	10.0	12.0	6.0	93	48	36
Colo.	54	29	61	8.7	8.0	7.0	487	232	427
N.Mex.	6	3	4	8.7	9.0	9.0	52	27	36
Utah	7	6	6	9.6	9.0	9.0	70	54	54
Wash.	15	11	22	11.4	12.5	12.0	177	138	264
Oreg.	27	21	32	13.3	14.5	11.5	361	304	368
Calif.	10	8	8	11.4	12.0	12.0	114	96	96
U.S.	1,867	1,382	1,706	11.9	13.0	13.5	22,149	17,998	23,102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

July 1, 1954

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted		Harvested		For	
	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Average 1943-52	1953	harvest 1954
Thousand acres						
Ind.	6	3	10	6	3	10
Ill.	7	4	12	7	4	12
Minn.	10	3	---	10	3	---
Iowa	14	7	28	14	7	28
Mo.	175	175	310	170	155	299
N.Dak.	52	24	26	50	23	25
S.Dak.	308	159	167	287	157	160
Nebr.	449	399	798	426	381	762
Kans.	3,012	3,758	5,637	2,862	3,419	5,060
Va.	13	11	14	7	6	10
N.C.	35	77	112	35	77	112
S.C.	28	22	28	28	22	28
Ga.	49	45	49	49	45	49
Ky.	26	18	27	26	18	27
Tenn.	46	46	65	46	46	65
Ala.	67	56	70	66	55	69
Miss.	45	35	48	44	34	47
Ark.	76	86	118	74	80	115
La.	9	8	10	9	8	10
Okla.	1,766	1,674	1,841	1,649	1,496	1,676
Texas	6,946	6,516	9,122	6,604	5,249	8,661
Mont.	4	3	---	4	3	---
Wyo.	8	5	9	7	5	8
Colo.	645	748	972	564	558	547
N.Mex.	533	558	642	459	380	448
Ariz.	67	56	98	65	55	96
Calif.	115	108	165	111	108	165
U.S.	14,513	14,604	20,378	13,681	12,397	18,489

1/Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS

State	Acreage in production			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		1954	Average		Indi- cated 1954	Average		Indi- cated 1954
	1943-52	1953		1943-52	1953		1943-52	1953	
Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds			
Idaho	1/720	1,500	1,600	1/1,683	2,170	2,200	1/1,281	3,255	3,520
Wash.	12,260	13,500	13,900	1,752	1,635	1,600	21,378	22,072	22,240
Oreg.	16,850	6,800	6,000	1,026	1,010	1,220	17,026	6,868	7,320
Calif.	8,970	6,300	6,300	1,576	1,525	1,650	14,129	9,608	10,395
U.S.	38,728	28,100	27,800	1,385	1,488	1,564	53,686	41,803	43,475

1/Short-time, average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL HAY									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-
	: 1943-52:	1953	harvest : 1943-52:	1953	cated : 1954	1954	: 1943-52:	1953	cated : 1954
	Thousand acres				Tons		Thousand tons		
Maine	776	680	694	1.02	1.04	1.13	790	709	782
N.H.	344	303	304	1.20	1.22	1.30	413	369	394
Vt.	971	911	906	1.41	1.34	1.51	1,368	1,222	1,368
Mass.	353	327	329	1.55	1.48	1.58	546	485	519
R.I.	32	32	31	1.50	1.78	1.68	48	57	52
Conn.	278	255	252	1.59	1.63	1.65	440	415	416
N.Y.	3,674	3,289	3,246	1.58	1.69	1.68	5,811	5,564	5,459
N.J.	257	253	258	1.74	1.81	1.76	446	459	453
Pa.	2,374	2,240	2,218	1.48	1.57	1.47	3,518	3,508	3,266
Ohio	2,512	2,597	2,609	1.45	1.55	1.38	3,650	4,023	3,591
Ind.	1,812	1,740	1,716	1.39	1.43	1.32	2,511	2,485	2,259
Ill.	2,675	2,603	2,684	1.51	1.58	1.60	4,051	4,105	4,296
Mich.	2,585	2,414	2,482	1.39	1.50	1.44	3,594	3,611	3,583
Wis.	4,064	3,927	3,902	1.74	1.97	2.04	7,060	7,752	7,945
Minn.	4,100	3,719	3,756	1.52	1.86	1.81	6,239	6,909	6,810
Iowa	3,433	3,858	3,887	1.63	1.68	1.62	5,639	6,474	6,298
Mo.	3,650	2,500	3,235	1.20	.99	1.22	4,368	2,485	3,954
N.Dak.	3,368	3,672	3,748	.92	1.09	1.08	3,087	4,017	4,061
S.Dak.	4,080	5,053	5,402	.84	1.03	1.02	3,383	5,214	5,488
Nebr.	4,541	5,711	5,992	1.08	.98	1.08	4,930	5,618	6,468
Kans.	1,924	2,182	2,515	1.55	1.20	1.59	2,986	2,608	3,999
Del.	73	71	68	1.40	1.48	1.32	102	105	90
Md.	450	475	469	1.41	1.46	1.27	632	694	597
Va.	1,384	1,367	1,437	1.16	1.09	1.13	1,608	1,487	1,625
W.Va.	817	830	838	1.23	1.17	1.08	1,005	967	909
N.C.	1,270	1,164	1,224	1.01	.98	1.04	1,287	1,145	1,278
S.C.	511	443	440	.82	.81	.78	418	361	343
Ga.	1,255	831	818	.57	.74	.69	699	618	566
Fla.	108	89	95	.59	.80	.76	62	71	72
Ky.	1,825	1,748	1,721	1.26	1.13	1.16	2,301	1,979	1,993
Tenn.	1,741	1,571	1,556	1.12	1.06	1.11	1,958	1,671	1,725
Ala.	915	705	722	.76	.87	.81	688	615	582
Miss.	812	730	741	1.14	1.06	1.17	931	773	864
Ark.	1,228	946	960	1.08	.86	.98	1,327	810	944
La.	314	321	331	1.21	1.26	1.25	379	406	413
Okla.	1,407	1,467	1,585	1.23	1.22	1.33	1,724	1,791	2,101
Texas	1,591	1,473	1,593	.98	1.16	1.05	1,546	1,705	1,678
Mont.	2,248	2,604	2,523	1.13	1.18	1.16	2,540	3,069	2,919
Idaho	1,102	1,119	1,130	2.16	2.46	2.25	2,381	2,748	2,544
Wyo.	1,103	1,145	1,141	1.10	1.20	.89	1,221	1,371	1,010
Colo.	1,377	1,413	1,244	1.59	1.72	1.24	2,194	2,436	1,538
N.Mex.	205	234	246	2.10	2.09	2.22	432	489	546
Ariz.	274	244	256	2.42	2.75	2.62	659	672	670
Utah	560	560	573	2.06	2.23	1.92	1,152	1,247	1,099
Nev.	406	383	380	1.50	1.59	1.53	607	608	580
Wash.	851	798	795	1.87	2.02	1.85	1,595	1,614	1,474
Oreg.	1,070	1,031	1,020	1.69	1.78	1.55	1,806	1,839	1,585
Calif.	1,928	1,890	1,912	3.03	3.13	3.29	5,830	5,920	6,288
U.S.	74,629	73,918	75,984	1.37	1.42	1.41	101,252	105,300	102,494

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1954

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage		For harvest 1954	Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average	Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	Average: 1943-52	1953		1943-52	1953	1943-52	1953	1954	
	Thousand acres				Tons		Thousand tons		
Maine	464	409	421	1.13	1.15	1.25	523	470	526
N.H.	171	142	141	1.37	1.35	1.50	234	192	212
Vt.	567	503	493	1.48	1.40	1.60	842	704	739
Mass.	204	167	169	1.70	1.70	1.75	346	284	296
R.I.	17	19	18	1.59	1.80	1.70	27	34	31
Conn.	140	125	124	1.66	1.70	1.70	233	212	211
N.Y.	2,544	2,128	2,085	1.61	1.70	1.70	4,085	3,618	3,544
N.J.	128	121	120	1.64	1.70	1.60	210	206	192
Pa.	1,918	1,778	1,742	1.42	1.50	1.40	2,726	2,667	2,439
Ohio	1,907	1,914	1,837	1.37	1.45	1.25	2,611	2,775	2,296
Ind.	1,048	1,045	909	1.25	1.30	1.10	1,308	1,358	1,000
Ill.	1,424	1,365	1,256	1.38	1.35	1.25	1,969	1,843	1,570
Mich.	1,286	1,120	1,140	1.28	1.35	1.30	1,654	1,512	1,482
Wis.	2,479	1,853	1,723	1.57	1.75	1.75	3,884	3,243	3,015
Minn.	1,124	977	948	1.46	1.60	1.50	1,639	1,563	1,422
Iowa	2,250	2,573	2,419	1.43	1.45	1.35	3,239	3,731	3,266
Mo.	1,217	1,128	1,015	1.09	.90	1.05	1,324	1,015	1,066
S.Dak.	27	33	27	1.20	1.40	---	32	46	---
Nebr.	81	229	195	1.22	1.00	1.20	103	229	234
Kans.	110	131	113	1.23	.95	1.15	133	124	130
Del.	30	31	30	1.46	1.55	1.25	44	48	38
Md.	292	304	292	1.34	1.40	1.20	392	426	350
Va.	467	415	394	1.18	1.20	1.10	552	498	433
W.Va.	456	446	424	1.22	1.15	1.05	558	513	445
N.C.	97	98	92	1.14	1.10	1.10	110	108	101
Ga.	13	20	20	.96	1.00	.95	12	20	19
Ky.	428	346	277	1.24	1.25	1.15	536	432	319
Tenn.	177	135	135	1.16	1.15	1.15	208	155	155
Ala.	15	22	22	.88	.90	.90	13	20	20
Miss.	36	60	66	1.14	1.10	1.15	41	66	76
Ark.	31	22	20	1.08	.85	.95	33	19	19
La.	26	26	27	1.14	1.40	1.20	30	36	32
Mont.	237	285	276	1.29	1.25	1.25	305	356	345
Idaho	130	116	116	1.33	1.30	1.35	174	151	157
Wyo	99	132	125	1.18	1.30	.95	116	172	119
Colo.	156	131	124	1.44	1.45	1.20	224	190	149
N.Mex.	14	15	15	1.35	1.35	1.40	19	20	21
Utah	33	30	33	1.67	1.85	1.65	54	56	54
Nev.	42	43	43	1.33	1.40	1.10	56	60	47
Wash.	198	210	206	2.08	2.20	2.05	412	462	422
Oreg.	126	114	112	1.79	1.90	1.70	225	217	190
U.S.	22,208	20,761	19,717	1.41	1.44	1.38	31,236	29,851	27,232

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Estimate discontinued.--- included in Other Hay.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY										PASTURE	
	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Condition		July 1			
	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-		
	Average: 1953	harvest: 1943-	1953:	cated	1943-	1953	cated	1943-	1953:	1954		
	1943-52	1954	52	1954	52	1954	52	1954	52	1954		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	6	8	8	1.42	1.35	1.45	9	11	12	89	88	98
N.H.	5	7	7	2.01	1.80	2.10	11	13	15	90	67	98
Vt.	26	32	37	2.02	1.95	2.20	53	62	81	92	71	99
Mass.	14	19	21	2.23	2.00	2.30	32	38	48	87	79	95
R.I.	1	2	2	2.24	2.50	2.45	2	5	5	87	81	89
Conn.	26	33	35	2.34	2.30	2.40	62	76	84	89	80	85
N.Y.	380	404	404	2.04	2.20	2.20	775	889	889	88	82	90
N.J.	72	78	87	2.20	2.25	2.15	159	176	187	81	83	64
Pa.	305	369	387	1.93	1.95	1.85	589	720	716	87	87	80
Ohio	456	565	627	1.87	1.95	1.80	852	1,102	1,129	90	86	81
Ind.	422	451	532	1.86	1.90	1.80	784	857	958	92	83	79
Ill.	644	873	1,074	2.25	2.20	2.20	1,456	1,921	2,363	91	80	77
Mich.	1,056	1,040	1,090	1.58	1.70	1.65	1,666	1,768	1,798	89	91	94
Wis.	1,271	1,872	1,966	2.14	2.25	2.35	2,766	4,212	4,620	88	87	92
Minn.	1,231	1,713	1,816	2.08	2.40	2.30	2,591	4,111	4,177	88	97	93
Iowa	934	1,088	1,262	2.22	2.30	2.20	2,080	2,502	2,776	95	90	87
Mo.	313	341	399	2.52	1.95	2.50	789	665	998	89	54	77
N.Dak.	296	734	918	1.42	1.75	1.55	419	1,284	1,423	81	98	92
S.Dak.	565	1,321	1,744	1.55	1.75	1.60	865	2,312	2,790	87	96	93
Nebr.	1,137	1,682	1,884	2.02	1.70	1.80	2,304	2,859	3,391	89	84	82
Kans.	928	1,114	1,459	2.03	1.55	1.95	1,883	1,727	2,845	86	57	77
Del.	6	7	7	2.18	2.15	1.95	14	15	14	86	88	53
Md.	58	68	70	2.04	2.00	1.75	118	136	122	86	81	57
Va.	103	167	189	2.20	1.95	2.00	231	326	378	86	89	69
W.Va.	60	72	76	1.93	1.75	1.70	115	126	129	89	83	75
N.C.	36	70	78	2.10	2.00	2.10	76	140	164	80	82	71
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	66	58
Ga.	6	11	13	1.71	2.00	1.75	10	22	23	76	81	62
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	80	78
Ky.	236	198	230	1.98	1.80	1.90	468	356	437	86	77	76
Tenn.	147	104	125	1.99	1.95	2.05	296	203	256	80	75	78
Ala.	14	12	10	1.70	1.80	1.60	25	22	16	77	75	65
Miss.	35	11	17	1.95	1.60	2.00	70	18	34	79	68	70
Ark.	76	28	39	2.27	2.00	2.15	174	56	84	82	49	64
La.	20	22	25	1.94	2.00	1.95	39	44	49	76	63	69
Okla.	383	413	578	1.90	1.85	1.90	728	764	1,098	84	46	73
Tex.	182	260	335	2.42	2.05	2.10	436	533	704	76	43	60
Mont.	687	785	793	1.61	1.75	1.65	1,105	1,374	1,308	85	97	89
Idaho	751	801	817	2.60	2.95	2.65	1,946	2,363	2,165	92	93	89
Wyo.	329	359	370	1.66	1.75	1.45	548	628	536	90	81	61
Colo.	635	723	687	2.18	2.30	1.60	1,386	1,663	1,099	84	73	36
N.Mex.	125	140	160	2.80	2.90	2.90	350	406	464	62	42	51
Ariz.	208	183	198	2.70	3.10	2.90	560	567	574	75	78	74
Utah	394	398	406	2.37	2.60	2.20	931	1,035	893	86	79	76
Nev.	106	106	106	2.65	2.90	3.00	280	307	318	88	76	79
Wash.	304	334	334	2.20	2.25	2.05	666	752	685	87	96	89
Oreg.	232	234	236	2.63	2.70	2.60	610	632	614	89	96	89
Calif.	974	1,017	1,058	4.54	4.50	4.60	4,429	4,576	4,867	78	81	83
U.S.	16,196	20,269	22,716	2.21	2.19	2.13	35,759	44,374	48,336	86	76	78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1954

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-		
	: 1943-52: 1953	: harvest : 1954	: 1943-52: 1953	: cated : 1954	: 1943-52: 1953	: cated : 1954	: 1953 : 1954		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	101 90	97	1.10	0.95	1.00	112	86	97	
Ill.	129 108	94	1.08	.80	1.00	141	86	94	
Mo.	1,499 299	900	1.07	.75	1.00	1,613	224	900	
Kans.	108 20	32	1.10	.80	1.10	122	16	35	
Del.	18 20	18	1.22	1.25	1.20	22	25	22	
Md.	48 57	60	1.18	1.25	1.15	57	71	69	
Va.	500 464	524	1.06	.75	.95	534	348	498	
W.Va.	34 37	41	1.06	.95	1.05	36	35	43	
N.C.	516 488	532	1.07	.85	1.00	554	415	532	
S.C.	231 221	203	.89	.80	.80	207	177	162	
Ga.	194 196	167	.85	.90	.85	165	176	142	
Ky.	802 803	763	1.10	.95	1.00	888	763	763	
Tenn.	1,060 930	865	1.02	.95	1.00	1,085	884	865	
Ala.	118 145	142	.90	.90	.90	107	130	128	
Miss.	316 271	266	1.06	1.00	1.10	340	271	293	
Ark.	642 345	325	.98	.75	.85	639	259	276	
La.	102 81	75	1.17	1.10	1.15	120	89	86	
Okla.	103 78	20	1.06	.95	1.05	110	74	74	
U.S.	6,521 4,653	5,174	1.05	.89	.98	6,851	4,129	5,079	

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest	1943-52:	1953	cated:	1943-52:	1953	cated	
	:1943-52:	1953	: 1954	:	: 1954	:	:	1954	
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	99	55	50	1.21	1.25	1.35	118	69	68
Minn.	1,200	796	764	1.10	1.15	1.20	1,318	915	917
Iowa	77	47	55	1.20	1.20	1.15	92	56	63
Mo.	142	125	131	1.07	.70	1.00	152	88	131
N.Dak.	2,445	2,482	2,358	.84	.90	.90	2,056	2,234	2,122
S.Dak.	3,216	3,463	3,324	.70	.75	.70	2,217	2,597	2,327
Nebr.	3,101	3,520	3,590	.74	.65	.70	2,285	2,288	2,513
Kans.	662	679	693	1.07	.75	1.05	704	509	728
Ark.	182	224	240	.99	.75	.90	178	168	216
Okla.	438	412	387	1.12	.95	1.05	491	391	406
Texas	186	183	174	.97	1.05	.80	181	192	139
Mont.	845	951	875	.80	.80	.80	681	761	700
Idaho	138	133	126	1.08	1.05	1.00	149	140	126
Wyo.	499	457	443	.80	.85	.50	400	388	222
Colo.	446	416	312	.96	1.05	.70	431	437	218
N.Mex.	22	28	24	.78	.55	.75	18	15	18
Utah	102	103	102	1.20	1.10	1.05	122	113	107
Nev.	235	214	210	1.03	1.00	.90	242	214	189
Wash.	52	52	50	1.22	1.30	1.20	64	68	60
Oreg.	303	337	330	1.12	1.15	.90	339	388	297
Calif.	152	142	142	1.23	1.30	1.30	186	185	185
U.S.	14,541	14,819	14,380	.85	.82	.82	12,423	12,216	11,752

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
	Average	1953	1954	Harvested		For
	1943-52			Average	1953	harvest
				1943-52		1954
Thousand acres						
N.Y.	11	7	9	8	5	7
N.J.	37	41	46	16	27	31
Pa.	67	37	35	27	19	17
Ohio	1,108	1,064	1,202	1,032	1,036	1,178
Ind.	1,693	1,853	1,983	1,516	1,755	1,886
Ill.	3,803	3,907	4,376	3,570	3,751	4,247
Mich.	113	118	136	95	110	128
Wis.	76	70	91	38	56	71
Minn.	819	1,400	2,058	760	1,351	1,986
Iowa	1,769	1,617	2,167	1,707	1,597	2,145
Mo.	1,022	1,963	2,159	933	1,824	2,032
N.Dak.	18	23	86	15	23	85
S.Dak.	42	90	180	39	87	176
Nebr.	43	108	194	40	105	190
Kans.	332	598	472	296	496	449
Del.	67	72	80	51	64	72
Md.	87	115	132	52	95	112
Va.	182	231	245	115	167	181
W.Va.	21	9	10	1	---	---
N.C.	400	397	413	254	263	289
S.C.	68	150	182	41	130	170
Ga.	73	100	100	17	50	57
Fla.	---	17	20	---	12	18
Ky.	198	200	200	102	96	96
Tenn.	246	258	297	120	150	175
Ala.	197	149	161	52	92	104
Miss.	382	494	642	209	250	475
Ark.	476	800	920	391	665	845
La.	110	117	152	30	40	60
Okla.	46	75	70	25	50	47
Tex.	11	5	7	---	---	---
U.S.	13,523	16,085	18,825	11,559	14,366	17,329

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average 1943-52	1953	harvest 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	cated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	cated 1954
Thousand acres									
Miss.	---	70	105	---	2,450	2,500	---	1,715	2,625
Ark.	355	486	583	2,157	2,425	2,250	7,651	11,786	13,118
La.	592	593	623	1,806	2,050	2,100	10,677	12,156	13,083
Tex.	474	574	620	2,126	2,600	2,600	10,162	14,924	16,120
Calif.	266	412	461	3,102	2,900	3,300	8,322	11,948	15,213
U.S.	1,695	2,135	2,392	2,172	2,460	2,515	37,022	52,529	60,159
1 bag of 100 pounds.									
Pounds									
Thousand bags 1/									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 9, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Grown alone				Acreage for all purposes				Equivalent solid 2/			
	Average				Interplanted				Average			
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954	1943-52	1952	1953	1954	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand acres											
Va.	152	122	113	108	---	---	---	---	152	122	113	108
N.C.	286	203	184	175	---	---	---	---	286	203	184	175
Tenn.	7	3	3	3	---	---	---	---	7	3	3	3
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	444	328	300	286	---	---	---	---	445	328	300	286
S.C.	31	12	12	15	---	---	---	---	32	12	12	15
Ga.	1,135	617	623	635	226	120	100	100	1,248	677	673	685
Fla.	244	195	195	199	102	70	60	70	295	230	225	234
Ala.	527	259	267	259	22	2	---	---	538	260	267	259
Miss.	21	8	7	7	---	---	---	---	22	8	7	7
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,958	1,091	1,104	1,115	353	192	160	170	2,135	1,187	1,184	1,200
Ark.	25	7	6	6	---	---	---	---	25	7	6	6
La.	13	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	4	---	---
Okl.	248	128	124	138	---	---	---	---	248	128	124	138
Texas	728	373	343	364	---	---	---	---	730	373	343	364
N.Mex.	8	5	5	5	---	---	---	---	8	5	5	5
TOTAL (S.W. area)	1,022	517	478	513	---	---	---	---	1,025	517	478	513
UNITED STATES	3,424	1,936	1,882	1,914	360	192	160	170	3,605	2,032	1,962	1,999

1/Revised.

2/Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/				Yield per acre				Production		
	Average				Average				Average		
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954	1943-52	1952	1953	1954	1943-52	1952	1953
	Thousand acres				Pounds				Thousand pounds		
Va.	149	118	110	1,380	2,040	1,990	202,623	240,720	218,900		
N.C.	269	193	177	1,139	1,590	1,530	300,811	306,870	270,810		
Tenn.	7	3	3	778	800	600	5,098	2,400	1,800		
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	424	314	290	1,222	1,752	1,695	508,532	549,990	491,510		
S.C.	28	10	10	676	790	780	17,612	7,900	7,300		
Ga.	929	506	536	753	800	990	682,830	404,800	530,640		
Fla.	88	54	56	724	890	975	62,142	48,060	54,600		
Ala.	415	209	215	754	1,000	930	302,551	209,000	199,950		
Miss.	14	6	6	352	325	400	4,930	1,950	2,400		
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,474	785	823	746	856	966	1,070,064	671,710	795,390		
Ark.	12	5	5	399	370	325	4,335	1,850	1,625		
La.	5	2	---	329	350	---	1,720	700	---		
Okl.	216	112	119	486	425	960	104,340	47,600	114,240		
Texas	621	237	299	459	375	600	282,635	88,875	179,400		
N.Mex.	8	5	5	988	1,100	1,250	8,239	5,500	6,250		
TOTAL (S.W. area)	863	361	428	472	400	704	401,270	144,525	301,515		
UNITED STATES	2,762	1,460	1,541	742	936	1,031	1,979,865	1,366,225	1,588,415		

1/Equivalent solid acreage.

2/Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 9, 1954
July 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		1953		cated:	1953		cated:
	1943-52:	1954		1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	7	9	6	909	1,100	960	63	99	58
New York	135	132	145	1,036	1,150	1,150	1,416	1,518	1,668
Michigan	478	372	450	895	1,050	950	4,192	3,906	4,275
Total N.E.	623	513	601	922	1,077	999	5,690	5,523	6,001
Nebraska	67	68	78	1,516	1,850	1,700	1,014	1,258	1,326
Montana	21	10	15	1,396	1,750	1,650	262	175	248
Idaho	139	150	165	1,712	1,900	1,800	2,368	2,850	2,970
Wyoming	83	61	66	1,365	1,550	1,350	1,125	946	891
Washington	7	23	41	1,444	1,800	1,900	113	414	779
Total N.W.	318	312	365	1,554	1,809	1,702	4,893	5,643	6,214
Colorado	286	224	233	724	1,015	570	2,007	2,274	1,328
New Mexico	140	50	36	283	300	750	384	150	230
Arizona	12	8	9	505	525	600	62	42	54
Utah	9	8	13	503	650	600	45	52	28
Total S.W.	449	290	291	587	868	595	2,501	2,518	1,730
California:									
Large Lima	81	68	73	1,521	1,857	1,900	1,212	1,263	1,387
Baby Lima	69	36	40	1,552	1,950	1,800	1,061	702	720
Other	186	179	211	1,201	1,377	1,250	2,243	2,465	2,638
Total California	336	283	324	1,347	1,565	1,465	4,516	4,430	4,745
United States	1,725	1,398	1,581	1,037	1,296	1,182	12,600	18,114	18,690

1/Includes beans grown for seed.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average		harvest	1943-52	1953	cated	1943-52	1953	cated
	1943-52	1953	1954			1954			1954
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	4	4	5	957	1,150	1,100	39	46	55
N. Dak.	9	5	7	1,024	1,400	1,200	100	70	84
Mont.	20	6	4	1,217	1,120	1,300	230	67	52
Idaho	128	90	104	1,300	1,275	1,300	1,668	1,148	1,352
Wyo.	3	6	4	1,256	1,600	1,300	43	96	52
Colo.	16	6	6	913	1,100	750	146	66	45
Wash.	221	125	146	1,261	1,300	1,350	2,837	1,625	1,971
Oreg.	26	14	11	1,115	1,100	850	299	154	94
Calif.	3/15	6	7	3/1,119	1,300	1,250	3/158	78	88
U. S.	443	262	294	1,238	1,279	1,290	5,519	3,350	3,793

1/In principal commercial producing States, includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1943-52	1953	cated	1943-52	1953	cated	
	1943-52:	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7	2	2	7.4	10.0	6.0	50	20	12
Wis.	12	7	5	12.6	12.5	12.5	149	88	62
Minn.	1,251	1,090	992	10.0	8.5	10.0	12,600	9,265	9,920
Iowa.	100	25	24	12.7	9.5	10.0	1,239	238	240
N.Dak.	1,559	2,367	3,266	8.0	8.0	8.5	12,636	18,936	27,761
S.Dak.	521	696	912	9.0	9.0	10.0	4,680	6,264	9,120
Kans.	87	5	5	6.2	4.5	6.5	550	22	32
Tex.	119	124	105	7.1	7.0	5.5	819	868	578
Mont.	159	40	155	7.1	9.5	9.0	1,104	380	1,395
Ariz.	19	---	3	25.0	---	33.0	469	---	99
Calif.	133	24	38	22.2	30.5	30.0	2,720	732	1,140
U.S.	3,996	4,380	5,507	9.3	8.4	9.1	37,232	36,813	50,359

TOBACCO

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-	
	:1943-52:	1953	harvest:	1943-52:	cated	:1943-52:	1953	cated	
	:1943-52:	:1954	:1954	:1954	:1954	:1943-52:	:1954	:1954	
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,980	6,400	6,800	1,542	1,783	1,661	10,776	11,409	11,297
Conn.	18,140	16,000	17,100	1,376	1,589	1,518	24,909	25,418	25,950
N.Y.	550	100	---	1,328	1,250	---	729	125	---
Pa.	33,600	24,300	26,300	1,476	1,432	1,452	49,652	34,794	38,180
Ohio	20,190	17,500	17,000	1,235	1,373	1,300	24,873	24,030	22,100
Ind.	10,360	9,300	9,300	1,270	1,400	1,350	13,182	13,020	12,555
Wis.	20,990	14,100	15,300	1,470	1,404	1,457	30,874	19,803	22,295
Minn.	480	200	200	1,280	1,100	1,300	611	220	260
Mo.	5,630	4,400	4,200	1,064	940	1,100	5,975	4,136	4,620
Kans.	210	100	100	1,036	1,100	1,100	218	110	110
Md.	46,240	45,000	46,000	765	825	750	35,952	37,125	34,500
Va.	129,840	128,200	129,400	1,197	1,136	1,194	155,417	145,650	154,520
W.Va.	3,100	3,100	2,900	1,202	1,465	1,400	3,728	4,542	4,060
N.C.	700,470	685,400	696,800	1,176	1,244	1,238	825,243	852,825	862,740
S.C.	121,000	122,000	124,000	1,204	1,415	1,150	146,259	172,630	142,600
Ga.	97,740	104,100	106,000	1,096	1,267	1,101	107,716	131,860	116,700
Fla.	22,830	24,500	25,100	1,026	1,067	1,148	23,626	26,132	28,807
Ky.	365,610	325,300	305,300	1,184	1,301	1,329	432,733	423,320	405,644
Tenn.	112,070	103,400	99,200	1,250	1,250	1,352	140,382	129,253	134,165
Ala.	410	600	600	902	1,085	1,050	374	651	630
La.	365	1/250	1/250	573	670	760	203	168	190
U.S.	1,716,810	1,634,200	1,631,800	1,183	1,259	1,239	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,021,923

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

July 9, 1954
3:00P. M. (ED.)

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CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

July 9, 1954
3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1943-52	Harvested 1953	Average 1943-52	1953	Average 1943-52	1953
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	140	---	1,073	---	149	---
Kentucky	35	14,490	11,300	1,143	1,100	16,460	12,430
Tennessee	35	4,180	3,500	1,151	1,125	4,771	3,938
Total One Sucker	35	18,510	14,800	1,141	1,108	21,380	16,368
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	11,460	7,500	1,095	970	12,484	7,275
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,190	3,700	986	790	3,774	2,923
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	33,460	25,000	1,112	1,022	37,639	29,566
CLASS 4. CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	33,190	24,000	1,476	1,430	49,012	34,320
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	6,040	4,700	1,337	1,300	8,157	6,110
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	39,230	28,700	1,456	1,409	57,169	40,430
CLASS 5. CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,631	1,780	163	178
Connecticut	51	8,300	8,300	1,605	1,750	14,218	14,525
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	8,980	9,200	1,605	1,750	14,382	14,703
Massachusetts	52	5,240	4,700	1,690	1,930	8,885	9,071
Connecticut	52	2,320	1,500	1,620	1,930	3,740	2,895
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	7,560	6,200	1,659	1,930	12,625	11,966
New York	53	550	100	1,328	1,250	729	125
Pennsylvania	53	410	300	1,561	1,580	640	474
Total N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	960	300	1,432	1,498	1,369	599
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,540	4,800	1,432	1,510	13,661	7,248
Wisconsin	55	11,450	9,300	1,477	1,350	16,913	12,555
Minnesota	55	480	200	1,280	1,100	611	220
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,930	9,500	1,469	1,345	17,524	12,775
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	27,390	29,300	1,535	1,614	27,590	27,291
CLASS 6. CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,640	1,600	1,054	1,350	1,728	2,160
Connecticut	61	6,940	6,200	1,004	1,290	6,950	7,998
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,580	7,800	1,014	1,302	8,678	10,158
Georgia	62	890	1,100	1,122	955	1,008	1,050
Florida	62	3,380	3,300	1,150	1,045	3,914	3,448
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	4,270	4,400	1,141	1,022	4,922	4,498
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,850	12,200	1,057	1,201	13,600	14,656
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	91,180	76,200	1,434	1,458	130,734	102,377
CLASS 7. MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	365	3/250	573	670	203	168
UNITED STATES	All	1,716,810	1,634,200	1,183	1,259	2,033,492	2,057,221

17/Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/Includes type 56 through 1948. 3/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:	Thousand bushels			
Maine	891	700	1,162	875
New Hampshire	854	474	1,115	896
Vermont	760	643	1,015	805
Massachusetts	2,387	1,224	2,888	2,452
Rhode Island	186	102	230	179
Connecticut	1,168	973	1,414	1,615
New York	14,009	11,395	13,120	14,555
New Jersey	2,380	1,911	2,220	2,650
Pennsylvania	6,074	4,590	4,100	5,320
Total North Atlantic	28,710	22,012	27,264	29,347
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	378	186	270	214
Maryland	1,177	1,192	848	1,353
Virginia	8,897	9,577	6,417	10,375
West Virginia	3,558	3,770	3,176	4,300
North Carolina	1,172	2,053	873	2,100
Total South Atlantic	15,183	16,778	11,584	18,347
Total Eastern States	43,893	38,790	38,848	47,694
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,060	2,491	2,620	3,000
Indiana	1,350	1,069	1,178	1,290
Illinois	3,088	2,184	2,542	2,840
Michigan	6,698	5,508	8,200	5,750
Wisconsin	1,026	1,238	1,008	1,000
Minnesota	183	182	240	190
Iowa	163	214	205	212
Missouri	1,155	799	800	1,088
Nebraska	74	72	65	64
Kansas	377	207	174	218
Total North Central	17,174	13,964	17,032	15,652
South Central:				
Kentucky	315	308	281	381
Tennessee	374	380	342	500
Arkansas	514	270	124	403
Total South Central	1,203	958	747	1,284
Total Central States	18,377	14,922	17,779	16,936
Western States:				
Montana	161	100	54	120
Idaho	1,585	1,659	1,344	1,250
Colorado	1,346	1,320	840	1,420
New Mexico	667	693	103	684
Utah	445	325	319	380
Washington	28,232	22,780	24,350	22,500
Oregon	2,774	2,700	2,040	2,565
California	8,324	9,200	7,200	8,450
Total Western States	43,532	38,777	36,250	37,369
Total 35 States	105,802	92,489	92,877	101,999

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

State	Average 1943-52	Production 1/ Thousand bushels		Indicated 1954
		1952	1953	
Mass.	39	32	45	31
Conn.	45	49	50	38
N.Y.	556	396	462	313
Pa.	229	186	151	180
Ohio	198	162	145	150
Ind.	111	81	70	78
Ill.	246	152	226	233
Mich.	693	1,036	1,260	747
Mo.	157	120	99	140
Kans.	74	49	34	82
Va.	138	137	74	127
W.Va.	56	63	36	62
N.C.	158	172	134	130
S.C.	72	36	59	48
Ga.	269	221	225	192
Fla.	129	110	87	76
Ky.	92	93	82	93
Tenn.	114	118	105	140
Ala.	181	99	117	130
Miss.	214	162	189	136
Ark.	130	56	102	71
La.	145	110	110	89
Okla.	116	40	129	47
Texas	291	106	325	120
Idaho	59	72	52	58
Colorado	192	208	150	212
Utah	180	276	84	247
Wash., all	6,753	4,944	6,470	5,460
Bartlett	4,962	3,600	4,680	4,000
Other	1,771	1,344	1,790	1,460
Oregon, all	5,164	5,618	5,925	3,108
Bartlett	2,049	2,230	2,367	1,056
Other	3,115	3,388	3,558	2,052
Calif., all	13,668	16,043	12,084	16,293
Bartlett	12,022	14,543	10,251	14,376
Other	1,646	1,500	1,833	1,917
U.S.	2/30,466	30,947	29,081	28,831

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52			1954
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	9	6	15	7
Mass.	56	55	88	65
R.I.	13	17	24	17
Conn.	126	141	160	146
N.Y.	1,218	1,311	1,247	1,032
N.J.	1,568	1,363	1,886	1,860
Pa.	2,122	2,280	2,080	2,340
Ohio	882	836	840	1,017
Ind.	481	472	434	460
Ill.	1,626	1,387	1,080	1,155
Mich.	3,622	3,397	2,870	2,333
Mo.	548	675	342	600
Kans.	99	132	52	158
Del.	198	99	141	124
Md.	471	455	379	468
Va.	1,431	1,751	1,240	1,200
W.Va.	522	574	454	612
N.C.	1,649	1,648	1,180	960
S.C.	3,279	3,286	3,536	3,550
Ga.	3,433	2,496	3,312	3,000
Fla.	50	18	18	12
Ky.	464	497	280	338
Tenn.	488	450	243	340
Ala.	741	585	1,000	1,130
Miss.	552	432	608	292
Ark.	1,782	1,539	1,836	1,025
La.	148	66	179	62
Okla.	382	247	402	70
Texas	1,027	346	1,183	180
Idaho	302	360	196	280
Colo.	1,817	2,053	1,312	2,024
N.Mex.	192	336	40	240
Utah	681	648	398	552
Wash.	1,913	1,624	1,670	916
Oreg.	572	600	496	320
Calif., all	32,119	30,378	33,252	33,836
Clingstone 2/	20,723	19,127	22,626	21,377
Freestone	11,397	11,251	10,626	12,459
U.S.	3/66,596	62,560	64,473	62,721

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

3/U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

GRAPES

State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
T o n s				
New York	56,120	62,300	67,200	65,800
New Jersey	1,540	1,000	1,100	1,100
Pennsylvania	17,080	18,000	17,000	19,400
Ohio	13,090	13,700	16,500	15,600
Indiana	1,510	1,100	700	700
Illinois	2,440	1,800	2,200	2,000
Michigan	30,940	39,600	49,500	35,000
Iowa	2,520	2,000	2,200	2,000
Missouri	4,070	3,600	2,700	3,000
Kansas	1,570	800	600	600
Virginia	1,305	1,100	900	800
West Virginia	1,020	900	600	600
North Carolina	3,530	2,700	2,500	2,700
South Carolina	1,220	1,200	1,200	1,400
Georgia	1,960	1,900	1,600	2,000
Arkansas	9,500	8,500	3,000	6,700
Arizona	1,450	2,800	4,100	3,900
Washington	21,400	33,100	46,100	39,000
Oregon	1,440	1,300	1,300	1,200
California, all	2,775,900	2,967,000	2,475,000	2,499,000
Wine varieties	593,500	656,000	523,000	600,000
Table varieties	595,500	657,000	445,000	589,000
Raisin varieties	1,586,900	1,654,000	1,507,000	1,310,000
Raisins 2/	262,680	287,800	231,000	---
Not dried	536,200	503,000	583,000	---
United States	3/2, 951,090	3,164,400	2,696,000	2,702,500

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1		Production 1/	
	Average 1943-52	1953	Average 1943-52	1953
Percent		T o n s		

FIGS:

California:				
Dried			2/31,980	2/24,300
Not dried	82	76	15,000	10,000

OLIVES:

California	57	50	47,300	30,000
------------	----	----	--------	--------

ALMONDS:

California	--	--	36,370	38,600
------------	----	----	--------	--------

WALNUTS:

California	--	--	65,360	53,000
Oregon	--	--	7,410	4,400
2 States	--	--	72,770	57,400

FILBERTS:

Oregon	--	--	6,940	4,300
Washington	--	--	996	660
2 States	--	--	7,936	4,960

AVOCADOS:

California	3/53	53	19,750	22,200
Florida	57	51	4,630	10,600
2 States	--	--	24,380	32,800

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1953, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Filberts, Oregon, 100.

2/Dry basis.

3/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Production 1/				Condition July 1			
AND					(New Crop) 1/			
	Average:	1951	1952	Indic.	Average:	1953	1954	
STATE: 1942-51:				1953	1943-52:			
	Thousand boxes				Percent			
ORANGES:								
California, all	46,265	38,410	46,030	32,300	79	72	83	
Navels and Misc. 2/	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	77	77	82	
Valencias	29,424	25,810	29,400	17,900	80	70	84	
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	91,000	70	73	73	
Temples	3/ 924	1,700	1,700	2,200	---	---	---	
Other Early and Midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000	71	73	75	
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	40,800	69	72	72	
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	900	58	57	68	
Early and Midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	675	3/49	57	67	
Valencias	1,241	100	300	225	3/47	56	70	
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,100	71	79	82	
Navels and Misc. 2/	510	350	400	550	3/66	78	81	
Valencias	489	380	500	550	3/69	80	83	
Louisiana 2/	300	50	50	100	63	43	63	
5 States 4/	106,010	118,090	120,180	125,400	75	72	79	
Total Early and Midseason 5/	49,747	57,000	60,080	65,925	---	---	---	
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	60,100	59,475	---	---	---	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200	60	64	68	
All oranges and tangerines								
5 States 4/	110,350	122,590	125,080	130,600	---	---	---	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	42,000	63	70	60	
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	22,000	66	71	66	
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	20,000	61	69	55	
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,200	49	46	60	
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	2,800	73	75	81	
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220	80	81	82	
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910	81	85	81	
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310	80	79	83	
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,260	48,220	59	62	63	
LEMONS:								
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	15,800	76	76	77	
LIMES:								
Florida 4/	216	260	320	370	71	71	74	
July 1 forecast of 1954 crop								
Florida limes	---	---	---	420	---	---	---	

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb., and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Production 1/

Crop and State	Average :		1952	1953	Indicated	
	1943-52 :	1954				

Tons
Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	196,500	158,000	230,000	152,000
Washington	18,320	13,800	12,200	9,400
Utah	5,720	5,000	800	5,200
3 States	220,540	176,800	243,000	166,600

PLUMS:

Michigan	5,310	7,800	6,400	6,000
California	79,700	53,000	2/86,000	71,000

PRUNES:

Idaho	22,240	2/23,800	2/19,500	15,000
Washington, all	21,380	16,900	21,700	12,700
Eastern Washington	15,990	13,200	18,400	10,500
Western Washington	5,390	3,700	3,300	2,200
Oregon, all	67,570	45,100	2/48,400	30,600
Eastern Oregon	14,060	11,600	2/14,400	1,600
Western Oregon	53,510	33,500	34,000	29,000

Dry Basis 3/

California	178,900	135,000	146,000	175,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952 and 1953, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1952-Apricots, Utah, 400; Plums, Michigan, 390; Prunes, Idaho, 900; Western Oregon, 1,600; 1953-Prunes, Eastern Washington, 1,600; Western Washington, 550; Western Oregon, 3,400.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1952-Prunes, Idaho, 400; 1953-Plums, California, 7,000; Prunes, Idaho, 800; Eastern Oregon, 800.

3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CHERRIES

Production 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average: 1943-52:	1952	1953	Average: 1943-52:	1952	1953

	<u>Tons</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
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N.Y.	2,990	3,500	3,200	4,300	17,740	19,100	21,600	23,400
Pa.	1,160	1,400	500	900	6,770	9,900	6,200	8,300
Ohio	382	510	370	410	1,879	2,200	1,230	1,400
Mich.	5,210	9,400	9,100	8,000	56,450	2/67,500	76,500	49,000
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12,900	11,000	18,500	14,000

5 Great Lakes

States	9,742	14,810	13,170	13,610	95,739	109,700	124,030	96,100
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Mont.	757	1,980	2,020	2,390	309	340	180	310
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Idaho	2,914	2/4,000	1,380	3,020	557	730	450	670
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Colo.	535	1,020	130	1,050	3,065	1,050	750	1,610
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Utah	3,564	5,200	1,150	4,000	2,440	2,700	1,150	2,700
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Wash.	24,120	16,200	21,650	19,500	3,400	1,000	2,350	2,500
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Oreg.	20,630	17,100	25,500	16,000	2,440	2,600	3,100	2,400
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Calif.	30,180	39,500	27,000	21,000	---	---	---	---
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7 Western

States	82,700	85,000	78,830	66,960	12,211	8,420	7,980	10,190
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12 States	92,442	99,810	92,000	80,570	107,950	118,120	132,010	106,290
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Michigan Sweet, 300; Idaho Sweet, 750; Michigan Sour, 5,000; Utah Sour, 400.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Idaho Sweet, 100; Michigan Sour, 2,000.

SUGAR BEETS

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1953	cated	Average:	1953	cated	
	1943-52:	1954	1943-52:		1954	1943-52:		1954	

	Acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	17,600	13,800	17,000	9.7	12.9	10.5	172	178	178
Mich.	67,600	48,300	68,000	8.9	11.8	11.0	606	570	748
Wis.	11,300	8,900	13,000	9.7	9.4	10.0	109	84	130
Minn.	40,600	63,800	69,000	9.9	10.5	11.0	400	670	759
N.Dak.	19,900	34,800	37,000	10.2	9.5	11.5	201	330	426
S.Dak.	4,900	4,700	5,000	10.4	8.3	12.0	49	39	60
Nebr.	53,600	51,700	62,000	12.7	15.3	12.0	677	789	744
Kans.	5,800	4,900	7,000	9.9	6.1	9.0	57	30	63
Mont.	61,100	43,600	54,000	11.7	13.4	12.5	709	586	675
Idaho	66,600	75,200	86,000	16.7	19.4	19.0	1,120	1,459	1,634
Wyo.	31,600	33,900	38,000	12.2	14.9	11.0	387	504	418
Colo.	132,600	115,500	122,000	14.1	16.9	12.5	1,864	1,956	1,525
Utah	32,800	26,800	33,000	14.4	16.2	15.0	473	435	495
Wash.	15,500	31,200	34,000	20.6	23.2	21.0	324	723	714
Oreg.	16,900	16,800	17,000	19.1	23.0	22.0	324	387	374
Calif.	131,500	167,400	211,000	17.5	19.6	19.0	2,334	3,289	4,009
Other States	6,300	3,800	6,000	10.2	14.5	11.2	71	55	62
U.S.	716,100	745,100	879,000	13.7	16.2	14.8	9,877	12,084	13,012

1/Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	Indi-		Average:	Indi-		Average:	Indi-	
	Average:	cated	Average:	1953	cated	Average:	1953	cated	
	1943-52:	1954	1943-52:		1954	1943-52:		1954	

	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	282.7	301	277	19.0	20.6	19.5	5,370	6,192	5,402
Fla.	35.4	45	39.5	30.5	32.6	33.0	1,088	1,469	1,304
Total	318.1	346	316.5	20.3	22.1	21.2	6,458	7,661	6,706

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Acres	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Harvested	For	Indi-
STATE	Average:	harvest:	ated:
	1943-52: 1953	1943-52: 1954	1943-52: 1954

Thousand acres

Bushels

Thousand bushels

LATE STATES:

Maine	174	156	147	373	370	385	62,995	57,720	56,595
New Hampshire	5.7	4.2	3.4	218	255	250	1,178	1,071	850
Vermont	7.7	4.1	3.7	172	190	195	1,243	779	722
Massachusetts	15.8	8.7	8.3	199	240	240	2,935	2,088	1,992
Rhode Island	5.8	4.5	4.0	231	285	270	1,310	1,282	1,080
Connecticut	14.0	9.6	8.9	232	280	270	3,032	2,688	2,403
N.Y., L.I.	60	55	51	283	320	330	16,824	17,600	16,830
N.Y., Up-State	90	51	45	201	260	260	16,481	13,260	11,700
Pa.	110	62	58	189	210	210	19,147	13,020	12,180
W. Va.	23	15	14	98	90	95	2,251	1,350	1,330
9 Eastern	505.2	370.1	343.3	264.1	299.5	307.8	127,396	110,858	105,682
Ohio	43	24	22	176	200	210	6,737	4,800	4,620
Indiana	24.2	12.5	13.0	171	245	230	3,713	3,062	2,990
Illinois	14.4	5.5	5.0	91	75	85	1,226	412	425
Michigan	119	58	49	141	185	180	15,416	10,730	8,820
Wisconsin	98	61	52	146	235	210	12,562	14,335	10,920
Minnesota	128	78	79	139	160	170	16,211	12,480	13,430
Iowa	19	7	6	112	90	120	2,008	630	720
N. Dak.	130	94	95	156	165	185	19,484	15,510	17,575
S. Dak.	23.5	12.5	11.0	107	150	150	2,319	1,875	1,650
9 Central	599.2	352.5	332.0	145.1	181.1	184.2	79,676	63,834	61,150
Nebr.	54	28	24	188	209	210	9,592	5,852	5,040
Mont.	14.4	10.5	9.8	179	215	210	2,448	2,258	2,058
Idaho	160	153	153	261	300	290	41,454	45,900	44,370
Wyo.	10.2	6.1	6.5	190	230	180	1,873	1,403	1,170
Colo.	69	54	50	269	335	250	17,939	18,090	12,500
N. Mex.	2.5	.6	.6	107	125	125	251	75	75
Utah	15.1	14.0	13.0	206	245	240	3,066	3,430	3,120
Nev.	2.3	1.7	1.7	226	320	310	501	544	527
Wash.	33	28	28	330	400	405	10,573	11,200	11,340
Oreg.	42	37	39	284	320	325	11,622	11,840	12,675
Calif. 1/	40	42	44	346	360	380	13,759	15,120	16,720
11 Western	442.7	374.9	369.6	261.4	308.6	296.5	113,079	115,712	109,595

29 LATE

STATES	1,547.2	1,097.5	1,044.9	218.8	264.6	264.5	320,151	290,404	276,427
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INTERMEDIATE STATES:

N.J.	51.2	24.6	22.7	218	265	255	10,698	6,519	5,788
Del.	3.5	6.6	5.7	123	269	201	447	1,775	1,146
Md.	13.1	6.6	6.1	127	132	109	1,594	871	665
Va.	55	36	31	152	175	148	8,104	6,300	4,588
Ky.	31	17	17	91	87	87	2,830	1,479	1,479
Mo.	22	11	10.8	108	62	117	2,351	682	1,264
Kans.	12.7	3.5	3.7	91	38	81	1,156	133	300

7 INTERMED.

STATES	189.1	105.3	97.0	149.4	168.7	157.0	27,181	17,759	15,230
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36 LATE &

INTERMED	1,736.3	1,202.8	1,141.9	211.5	256.2	255.4	347,332	308,163	291,657
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre				Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average				
	Average:	harvest:	1943-52	cated	1943-52	1953	1953	1954	
	1943-52	1953	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	
	Thousand acres		Bushels				Thousand bushels		
EARLY STATES:									
N.C.	69	46	40	134	133	158	9,095	2/6,118	6,320
S.C.	19	13	11	117	127	157	2,124	1,651	1,727
Ga.	14	6	5	73	76	78	1,022	456	390
Fla.	28.8	42.0	32.7	180	243	300	5,048	2/10,206	9,810
Tenn.	31	16	14	87	80	97	2,658	1,280	1,358
Ala.	39	38	25	106	161	158	3,924	2/6,118	3,950
Miss.	19	7	6.5	67	63	95	1,300	441	618
Ark.	28.5	9.5	8.5	82	52	93	2,337	494	790
Ia.	27.9	11.6	11.1	61	86	85	1,671	998	944
Okla.	15.4	3.5	3.5	74	57	87	1,065	200	304
Texas	39	23	20	101	108	108	3,818	2/2,484	2,160
Ariz.	5.1	5.9	4.7	300	397	352	1,498	2,342	1,654
Calif. 1/	66	84	57	395	390	420	26,135	2/32,760	23,940

13 EARLY STATES	402.0	305.5	239.0	162.7	214.6	225.8	61,695	65,548	53,965
U.S.	2,138.3	1,508.3	1,380.9	202.3	247.8	250.3	409,027	373,711	345,622

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): N.C., 105; Fla., 364; Ala., 1,288; Tex., 494; Calif., 2,869.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage		Yield per acre				Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average				
	Average:	harvest:	1943-52	cated	1943-52	1953	1953	1954	
	1943-52	1953	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	
	Thousand acres		Bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	15	16	144	163	160	2,245	2,145	2,560
Ind.	1.1	.3	.3	120	50	100	130	15	30
Ill.	2.3	1.0	1.0	93	60	75	205	60	75
Iowa	1.3	1.0	1.0	101	70	80	134	70	80
Mo.	5.0	2.0	1.5	100	65	100	477	130	150
Kans.	1.6	.8	.9	100	50	100	165	40	90
Del.	.9	.4	.3	128	165	110	112	66	33
Md.	7.4	6	6	149	195	140	1,100	1,170	840
Va.	22	19	20	120	150	125	2,545	2,350	2,500
N.C.	56	45	40	106	105	100	5,963	4,725	4,000
S.C.	48	27	23	95	95	90	4,576	2,565	2,070
Ga.	61	26	25	76	83	70	4,711	2,158	1,750
Fla.	12.2	12	11	67	70	70	819	840	770
Ky.	11.0	4.0	4.5	86	72	50	938	288	360
Tenn.	25	11	13	97	80	100	2,401	880	1,300
Ala.	48	17	16	79	70	60	3,947	1,190	960
Miss.	45	17	17	83	77	83	3,861	1,309	1,411
Ark.	15.4	5.7	6.0	78	60	75	1,193	342	450
Ia.	100	96	95	94	91	95	9,418	8,736	9,025
Okla.	6.4	2.5	3.0	68	90	80	429	225	240
Texas	51	30	33	77	85	75	4,047	2,550	2,475
Calif.	11	12	12	110	120	125	1,201	1,320	1,500
U.S.	547.1	349.7	345.5	92.9	97.2	94.6	50,637	33,974	32,662

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1954

July 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1952	1953	1954
and	1943-52			
Division				
Pounds				
Maine	20.6	22.1	22.7	22.4
N.H.	19.6	20.1	22.5	22.0
Vt.	21.3	22.8	22.5	21.8
Mass.	21.1	22.0	21.0	21.9
Conn.	20.1	21.0	21.2	22.5
N.Y.	24.4	25.4	25.0	25.0
N.J.	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.1
Pa.	21.8	22.3	22.4	22.5
N. Atl.	22.46	23.29	23.30	23.25
Ohio	20.6	22.1	21.9	23.3
Ind.	19.7	21.2	20.8	21.4
Ill.	19.9	20.9	21.3	21.5
Mich.	23.8	25.7	25.2	25.0
Wis.	24.5	26.3	25.6	25.0
E. N. Cent.	22.62	24.48	23.91	24.05
Minn.	22.2	24.8	24.9	23.9
Iowa	20.7	21.6	22.0	21.4
Mo.	15.4	14.7	15.7	16.3
N. Dak.	20.1	20.3	21.6	20.3
S. Dak.	17.8	18.3	19.2	19.3
Nebr.	18.8	19.2	21.1	20.1
Kans.	16.8	15.3	17.2	18.1
W. N. Cent.	19.05	19.32	20.66	20.28
Md.	18.6	18.4	19.2	19.0
Va.	15.9	15.2	17.9	17.0
W. Va.	15.8	14.9	15.2	15.7
N. C.	14.7	14.6	15.9	16.5
S. C.	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.8
Ga.	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.0
S. Atl.	14.59	13.98	15.29	15.17
Ky.	15.2	14.5	15.1	15.4
Tenn.	13.6	12.3	13.2	14.0
Ala.	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.0
Miss.	9.2	7.9	8.4	9.2
Ark.	10.7	9.6	10.2	10.8
Okl.	12.6	11.4	11.9	12.6
Texas	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.6
S. Cent.	11.60	10.89	11.12	11.78
Mont.	20.6	21.8	21.0	21.1
Idaho	22.8	23.4	24.4	25.1
Wyo.	20.9	22.1	22.5	20.6
Colo.	19.6	20.0	20.2	19.9
Utah	21.8	24.8	22.4	22.1
Wash.	23.6	22.3	25.1	23.9
Oreg.	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.8
Calif.	22.4	23.4	25.6	24.1
West.	21.87	22.46	23.43	22.26
U.S.	18.82	19.34	19.73	19.78

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during June	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced
Division	1953	1954	1953 : 1954
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Maine	3,088	3,004	1,680
N.H.	2,174	2,134	1,647
Vt.	706	802	1,776
Mass.	4,062	4,056	1,695
R.I.	474	469	1,635
Conn.	3,472	3,536	1,554
N.Y.	10,624	11,246	1,698
N.J.	12,622	14,326	1,644
Pa.	17,912	18,498	1,692
N.Atl.	53,074	53,171	1,674
Ohio	14,094	14,087	1,746
Ind.	12,684	13,788	1,707
Ill.	15,386	15,714	1,680
Mich.	7,509	8,164	1,698
Wis.	10,398	9,997	1,728
E.W.Cent.	60,071	61,750	1,713
Minn.	17,169	18,203	1,794
Iowa	21,402	22,254	1,812
Mo.	12,850	13,302	1,647
N.Dak.	2,916	2,936	1,782
S.Dak.	6,232	6,564	1,782
Nebr.	8,279	8,401	1,731
Kans.	8,882	8,902	1,682
W.N.Cent.	77,730	80,562	1,752
Del.	708	758	1,593
Md.	2,820	2,910	1,620
Va.	5,804	5,940	1,572
W.Va.	2,508	2,608	1,737
N.C.	7,426	7,514	1,497
S.C.	3,314	3,179	1,404
Ga.	5,195	4,957	1,440
Fla.	2,447	2,374	1,476
S.Atl.	30,222	30,240	1,525
Ky.	6,366	6,700	1,590
Term.	6,072	5,543	1,416
Ala.	4,580	4,468	1,425
Miss.	4,647	4,705	1,326
Ark.	4,595	4,888	1,446
La.	2,744	2,740	1,296
Okla.	5,428	5,272	1,557
Texas	15,214	15,385	1,521
S.Cent.	49,645	50,201	1,474
Mont.	1,275	1,174	1,728
Idaho	1,279	1,314	1,710
Wyo.	490	504	1,830
Colo.	1,867	1,950	1,713
N.Mex.	628	702	1,599
Ariz.	436	454	1,554
Utah	2,037	2,030	1,682
Nev.	134	120	1,725
Wash.	3,282	3,319	1,767
Oreg.	2,396	2,496	1,743
Calif.	16,532	18,508	1,743
West.	30,356	32,571	1,733
U.S.	303,099	313,495	1,680

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS